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RUSSIA AND CHINA EAGER TO RESUME PACT NEGOTIATIONS

Agreements Acceptable to Peking,
Except for Lack of Assurance
Regarding Mongolia

Chinese Eastern Railway Called
Real Bone of Contention—
Soviets Are in Control

By Special Cable
PEKING, March 21.—A Presidential mandate today transfers the Sino-Russian special commission to the Foreign Office. The general feeling is that both sides are anxious to resume the negotiations if a way can be found to save their face and the hope is expressed that Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo can discover a solution of this extremely difficult problem.

The agreement as drafted is acceptable to China, except for want of definite assurance concerning cancellation of the Russo-Mongolian treaties and in that they demand that Russian church property be given to the Russian Government.

"A Dangerous Precedent"
The former point is insisted on, because otherwise China would not have full authority in Mongolia. The second point is important, because hitherto the property outside the treaty ports was owned only by private missionary societies and it would establish a dangerous precedent to give Russia its old church property.

MOSCOW, March 21 (AP).—The Chinese Eastern Railway, the 1400-mile line connecting China with Siberia and Europe, is the real bone of contention in the interrupted Russo-Chinese negotiations, according to the Russian viewpoint, and control of the road is also being sought by France, America and Japan.

Russian engineers say the Soviets hold the strategic and economic control of the Chinese Eastern and could cut off its most profitable traffic. The preliminary conditions for recognition of the Soviet by China, signed by Dr. Wang, but not ratified by the Chinese Government, provided, according to one Chinese source here, for joint control by Russia and China similar to the original agreement in 1885, with a Russian share through Manchuria and along the railway in Chinese territory.

The new Commissar of Railways, Mr. Rudzutak, declares the railway was built entirely by Russian capital and that France's claims to share in the railway through the Russo-Asiatic Bank, which has considerable stock in France, are as groundless as France's descent upon Odessa and its other Russian interventions.

Other points in the agreement are understood to provide for evacuating the Red Army from Mongolia and waiving the Russian Boxer indemnity for Chinese educational purposes, as was done by the United States.

The Peking correspondents for the Russian press insist that, despite denials, America, Japan and France intervened to prevent ratification of the agreement.

FRANCE TO FORBID EXPORT OF BUTTER

PARIS, March 21.—The Ministry of Agriculture announced today that it would issue a decree shortly forbidding butter and egg exports until further notice.

London (AP).—The ancient and honorable—and useless—office of master of the horse to His Majesty, will be the first to succumb to the new Labor Government. The Marquess of Bath, the holder, has resigned, and it has been unofficially announced the office will be abolished.

Chicago.—This city could be referred to as "Exhibit No. 1" in law enforcement, says F. Scott McBride, anti-saloon league head here. He added that to attain present conditions it was necessary to call for outside help and that more law enforcement had been accomplished in Chicago in the last six months than had been done in the preceding six years. He paid tribute to Mayor Dever's work.

Tokyo (AP).—To encourage trade with South America the Government has decided to increase the subsidies granted steamship companies maintaining South American services from \$50,000 yen annually, the present figure, to 900,000 yen. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha are the principal lines affected.

Paris.—A monster petition, drawn up in the name of 33 sports federations has been presented to Gaston Vidal, Under-Secretary of State for Physical Education, asking that Parliament reconsider its vote of Feb. 19 and exempt the gate receipts of athletic meets and other sporting events from taxation. The federations represent 216,000 clubs and societies with an aggregate membership of 1,800,000. M. Vidal promised to present an amendment before the Senate.

Swarajists Again Reject Demands for Revenue

Calcutta, March 21
The warning by the Governor, the Earl of Lytton, the Swaraj party of the Bengal Legislative Council rejected the whole of the demands for land revenue and stamps involving 4,200,000 rupees. The adverse majorities were two and one. The demand for 1,800,000 rupees for excise was carried by the Government by one vote.

The Governor's warning was reiterated by the Maharajah of Barwan and Sir Hugh Stephenson, executive councillors, but the Swarajists made it perfectly clear they were fully aware of the consequences of their action, which was taken after the most careful consideration. The tone of the extremist press of Calcutta is bitter.

ANTI-SOCIALIST PARTY PLAN FAILS

Churchill's Defeat Ends Move-
ment to Form Combination
Against Labor Government

By Parliamentary Correspondent

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 21.—Winston Churchill's defeat by the official Conservative candidate in the Abbey division by-election has created a new situation. In so far as it is a victory for the party machine against a Coalitionist outsider it is welcomed in orthodox Conservative circles as a knockout to the formation of a new central anti-Socialist combination. The Conservatives also regard the smallness of the support accorded the Liberal candidate, who secured a little more than 1 per cent of the total vote, as proof that Herbert Asquith's policy of supporting the Labor Government has finally obliterated his party.

The Coalitionist, on the other hand, regard Stanley Baldwin's failure to secure Mr. Churchill's services in Parliament as a fiasco, equalled only by that of his inability to enlist Reginald McKenna last year, when the exercise of only moderate firmness might have resulted in the appointment of a free trade Chancellor of the Exchequer, thereby averting the Conservative disaster which followed.

The Liberals, on the other hand, claim that their representative succeeded in that but for the votes he secured these would have gone to Mr. Churchill who would thus have got in, thereby strengthening the Conservative Party.

Labor alone is able to congratulate itself wholeheartedly, since it has trebled the Labor vote in a strongly held Conservative constituency, thus showing the growing strength of the MacDonald Government in the country.

The effect is already visible in the tone taken in Government circles on the subject of the deadlock brought about in the committee stage of the Restriction of Rents Bill by the obstructive tactics of the Opposition members. The measure here concerned is a private one, but the Government had expressed sympathy with its general tenor.

The Daily Herald, the Government's principal press organ, today says that if this bill is to be obstructed another measure to terminate evictions "must be introduced and carried through as swiftly as possible by the full weight of the Government's authority and prestige." This threat is so far merely a balloon d'essai. It is significant, nevertheless, as the housing question is one on which the Government has long had its eye as a promising subject on which to appeal to the electorate. The result of the Abbey by-election has made the prospect of such an appeal definitely nearer than before.

Washington.—Measures for coping with what he described as the increasing "machinations" of lobbyists in Washington, including their compulsory registration with a Government agency, were suggested in an address here by Huston Thompson, member of the federal trade commission.

Toronto, Ont.—The bill allowing the Ontario Government to take a plebiscite on the liquor question at any time that seems fit, and which was the subject of heated debates during the last two weeks, passed third reading in the Legislature on Wednesday, without any comment or discussion. The act becomes effective immediately upon receiving the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor.

New York.—Plans for the establishment of a weekly Labor paper are announced by the Central Trades and Labor Council, representing 750,000 organized workers in this city.

Washington.—The output of electric current for public use in the United States increased 53.4 per cent from 1917 to 1922, the Department of Commerce estimates in a report covering the five-year period.

Buenos Aires.—A dispatch from Rio Janeiro says President Bernardes of Brazil has issued a decree placing the state of Bahia under martial law for 30 days. The step was taken because of political disputes in the state.

ALBERT SARRAUT CONSIDERED AS SUCCESSOR TO GEN. LYAUTEY

Opinion in France Is That Long Term of Resident-General
in Morocco Is Coming to a Close

By Special Cable

PARIS, March 21.—Important changes are in prospect in Morocco. Marshal Lyautey, French Resident-General, has not decided to resign as yet and may continue for some time to fulfill his high functions. But it is the forthcoming elections. He did this because the radical party to which he belonged expelled him for voting with the Government to which he belongs.

It is understood that various posts have been offered to him, first that of Governor-General of Indochina and second that of ambassador at Washing-



Albert Sarraut
French Resident-General of Morocco

ton. He declined both and now the proposal is that he be reserved until such time in the near future that General Lyautey ends his remarkable career. Such is the desire of the French Government, though the smallest hint of the possibility of the eventual replacement of General Lyautey is naturally received with protests.

RADICALS CRITICIZE CREDITS TO FRANCE

War Victims Said to Be Sacrificed at Bankers' Request—
Election Campaign Opens

By Special Cable

PARIS, March 21.—The Radicals are exceedingly critical of the credits opened by J. P. Morgan and other banking interests which served to prevent the franc from slipping away. Put shortly, the criticism is that while the French Government had promised to pay war victims it has now promised Mr. Morgan not to pay them.

This is implied in the conditions attached to the loan which forbid the French Government from making a further appeal for credits, except for the purpose of consolidating the floating debt or to float a loan even for the reconstruction of the liberated regions. Now this so-called sacrifice of war victims at the request of the bankers obviously offers an opportunity to the Radicals, of which they are availing themselves.

Together with the suspicion on the Nationalist side that Raymond Poincaré, the Premier, has implicitly agreed to accept the report of the committees of experts and will now consent to evacuation of the Ruhr if necessary, this attack will be used for electioneering purposes in the campaign now opening.

It is felt that there is too much mystery about the terms on which help was given to France.

Franc Soars to 5.21 Cents

NEW YORK, March 21.—French francs today soared to another new high level for the year at 5.21 cents at the opening of the local foreign exchange market. The continued flow of orders from abroad brought an overnight gain of 7 points, but after these were disposed of business was reported to be quieting down.

TREASURER CALLS STATE'S ECONOMY NATIONAL LESSON

Massachusetts Is Blazing Thrift
Trail That Country Should
Heed, Mr. Jackson Says

Efficient government conducted carefully and economically, and one which gives the citizens what they pay for, is an aim to which every thoughtful man and woman in the United States must strive to have the Republic's onward march directed, said James Jackson, State Treasurer and Receiver-General, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Jackson's candidacy for governorship of Massachusetts has just been announced. In speaking as a state official, he said:

The municipality, the state, and the Nation should face in the same direction. Efforts to reduce taxation, though praiseworthy, must not interfere with progress. On the other hand, progress is not reached through extravagance nor ill-thought-out enterprises, however promising and alluring.

Success in reducing waste of public funds and in establishing greater efficiency in the management of these funds has been attained to a remarkable degree, I feel certain, through the efforts of the newly established commission on administration and finance.

State Shown the Way
I am not talking as a candidate but as a state official who has given some study to these problems. I feel that Massachusetts is blazing a trail in the right direction and one that the Federal Government should take in a greater degree than it is doing.

The Federal Government's new budget department is essaying much of the work that our own Massachusetts commission on administration and finance has assumed. The basic idea is the same, whether national or state, and I talk for what I believe possible in the Federal Government because it is being done in Massachusetts or has been accomplished.

The saying is true, and hence true, that we need more business in government and less government in business. Our national and state perils are, so far as administration of government is concerned, paternalism and the assumption of local administration by the Nation or state.

I would that decentralization would be resorted to to this extent at least. We must stop asking the Federal Government to do the work of the state and we must stop asking the state to do the work of the county, city or town.

People can govern themselves best. This is the doctrine of democracy and we have proved it abundantly here in New England where the old town meetings proved to be the very best régime ever invented for the conduct of affairs. It was when we departed from the town meetings and entrusted much of what they transacted to the state or federal governments that our troubles began and the expenses began mounting higher and higher.

Cities State Tax Saving

The cheapest government is not always the best by long odds, but, at the same time, lavish disbursement of money has never proved to have any advantages over government carefully and economically conducted.

Our recent history here in Massachusetts proves the truth of all this. In 1919 the state tax was \$11,000,000 odd. In 1920, when the economic effects of the World War were more

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Good Boy—Good Citizen Declares Mr. Coolidge

WASHINGTON, March 21
PRESIDENT COOLIDGE interrupted his work yesterday to give some advice to a group of boys who called to ask him to head a committee for the Nation-wide celebration, April 27 to May 2, of "Boys' Week." He said:

"I have two boys of my own. I tell them there are only two things necessary for boys—hard work and behave themselves. Do that and there won't be any doubt about the future of this country. You will have to obey the law, and it is important for you to learn the lessons of obedience now. Remember that this is your country and the country will be what you make it. A good boy now will make a good citizen later."

BOSTON PORT MADE SUBSTANTIAL GAINS

Maritime Association of Chamber
of Commerce Elects Officers
and Reports Progress

Reports of progress made in expansion of foreign commerce of the port of Boston and of accomplishments in maritime endeavors for the interest of New England as a whole, were features of the annual meeting and election of the maritime association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce held in the chamber building today. Seven new members of the governing board of the association were elected to fill vacancies caused by expiration of terms of former members.

In view of the importance of pending decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission relative to differential freight rates that apply to all New England, the meeting today was considered the most important annual gathering held since the association was organized.

The new members of the governing board elected today were: William P. F. Ayer, Charles B. Baldwin, W. Irving Bullard, Andrew P. Lane, Harris Livermore, John H. Smith and Alexander Winsor.

At the business meeting following the election, Edward E. Blodgett, chairman, presided and a report was submitted by Frank S. Davis, manager, which was in part as follows:

During the year conditions have been such as to require constant vigilance in protecting the interests of this port; in fact, all New England. Unsettled conditions in shipping and foreign trade have generally prevailed and still exist, and until they are adjusted and conditions abroad become stabilized, it is improbable that any general improvement will be noted.

Despite the unfavorable conditions that have prevailed during the past year Boston made substantial gains in its overseas and coastwise trades. In both the volume and the value of its imports, Boston ranked second only to New York, and while the increase in exports was only slight, this port ranked seventh in the volume and value of combined exports and imports. When it is considered that this business, to a large extent, was confined to New England, it will be seen that the port has a bright future when normal conditions again

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SINCLAIR COUNSEL HOLDS COMMITTEE LACKS AUTHORITY

Mr. Littleton Insists Passage of
Lease Voiding Resolution
Ended Investigation

Declares His Client Asks Not
Immunity, but Fairness—
Decision Is Reserved

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The right of the Public Lands Committee to compel witnesses to testify was challenged this morning by Martin W. Littleton, attorney for Harry F. Sinclair, who had been summoned to appear before the committee. After a two-hour inconclusive legal battle the committee adjourned, reserving its decision, until tomorrow morning.

Mr. Littleton protested Mr. Sinclair's being forced to testify, not only on the grounds that the committee was alleged to have no power, but also because a bill has been filed against Mr. Sinclair in the Wyoming courts by United States counsel charging fraud, and because it has been unofficially stated that he is to be indicted before a grand jury in the District of Columbia about April 1, and that it would be unfair to ask him to give evidence before a Senate committee under these circumstances.

Mr. Littleton pointed out that the question of validity has already been passed upon and that a definite policy for the Government has been established. What the investigation would establish has been in minor detail. Since the broad, definite policy of keeping the oil in the ground as a reserve for a national emergency has been decided, "What," he asked, "is the committee investigating? Have you any jurisdiction that entitles you to go further under the standards and precedents of the United States Government? Having found the leases void and having discussed the policies of the Government, what is there left to accomplish by summoning men, books, and papers here? The right to summon men with their books and papers cannot be sustained as a right of Senate or House committees."

Legislative Powers Only

Mr. Littleton said that his opinion regarding the powers of Congressional committees, was that Congress, a creation of the Constitution, has nothing except legislative powers, except in cases of impeachment, the judging of its own members and the expulsion of members. It has no attribute of a court, enjoys no power with respect to the summoning of witnesses except when it receives special power by the Constitution. He said that for purposes of obtaining information to serve as the basis of legislation, witnesses could be invited to appear to give information but that the members of the committee had no more power to compel them than had the directors of a bank.

Alva B. Adams (D.), Senator from Colorado, interjected the remark that the committee must have power to ascertain facts.

That is true only to the extent that private rights are not invaded, Mr. Littleton insisted. A hypothesis was brought up in which certain men had information desired by the United States, and the question was put as to whether a committee could not compel these men to give it.

"There is the Bureau of Mines, dealing with such subjects as that under supposition," said Mr. Littleton. "But if the Bureau of Mines could not get it from these men?"

"Then it was better that the Government should go without it," the attorney insisted.

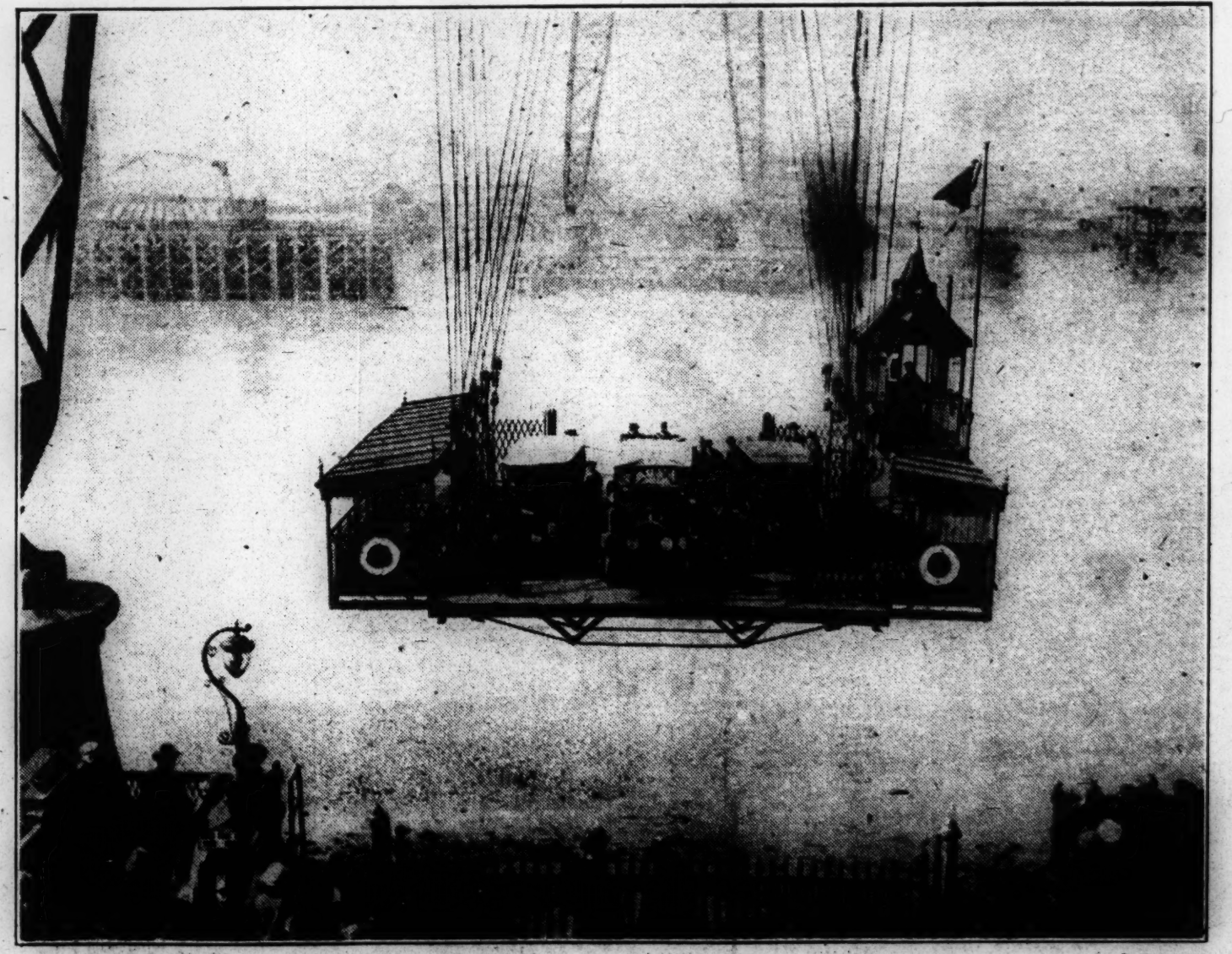
C. C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington, brought up the importance of serving the interests of 100,000,000

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Picture Shows the First Ride on the "Transporter Bridge" or Aerial Ferry at Newport, Which Was Opened by the Duke of York on March 8, the Prince Being Accompanied by J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Colonies, Who Is Also a Native of Newport.

AUDUBON SOCIETY HITS CROW "RAID"

Cites Federal Experts' Warnings
in Protest to du Pont Company.
Against "Shooting Contest"

As a protest against what is termed an "inhuman and unsportsmanlike contest," the Massachusetts Audubon Society, Newbury Street, Boston, of which Edward H. Forbush is president and Winthrop Packard, secretary-treasurer, officially condemns the crowd-shooting campaign now being directed by the sporting powder division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., of Wilmington, Del.

The protest is only one of a constantly growing number, many of which have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor, that have followed announcements of the details of the proposed national slaughter of crows. On Wednesday Percival P. Baxter, Governor of Maine, in a statement issued from the executive office, said he was indignant that prizes amounting to \$2500 had been offered for killing "one of the farmers' friends."

The Audubon Society's statement, to which public support is invited, follows:

In behalf of the Massachusetts Audubon Society of 5300 members I protest most earnestly against the carrying out of the "International Crow Shooting Contest," the details of which are being directed by the sporting powder division of your firm.

The highest ornithological authorities, including the National Survey, are agreed that the common crow ordinarily does more good than harm and should not be killed except where need of local protection warrants it, as on game farms and similar specialized areas.

The Biological Survey says, "A careful study of the economic status of the crow demonstrates that over much of its range the bird probably does as much good as harm and under some conditions its usefulness is pronounced."

Prizes offered to get people into the woods shooting in the spring of the year must result in harm and disturbance, in many cases indiscriminate slaughter, among nesting game and song birds which need all possible protection at such times.

Especially we protest against the serious setback which such a course gives to the educational campaign which the Audubon societies have for years waged to inculcate in the young an understanding of the aesthetic value of birds and the harm to morals consequent upon reckless and out-of-season destruction of wild life.

We beg you to rescind this contest, which seems to us unwise, unwarranted and cruel.

Dr. Hornaday Sees in Contest

"Distinct Commercial Flavor"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 21.—The present movement against the crow as it has been inaugurated, advertised and pushed by a company manufacturing gunpowder, and loading about 2,500,000 cartridges each year, has about it a distinct commercial flavor. So declared Dr. William T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological Park, in Bronx Park, and campaigning trustee of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

He was referring to the proposed three-months "sporting competition" and destruction of crows and other birds and animals styled "vermin" by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., and which particular type of prize-awarding campaign has been decried editorially by the Monitor as an incentive to brutality.

Dr. Hornaday added: "I should not in the least object to the commercial flavor of the powder company's proposed crowd-slaughtering campaign if I could think that the plan is correct and would not be harmful to valuable wild life."

Now, in the first place I recognize the fact, and always have, that crows can and do congregate in a few localities in such numbers as to constitute a destructive influence for miles around their center of population. There is no gainsaying the statement that the crow is under certain conditions, a voracious eater of eggs and nestlings of other birds. For example, we know that a crow with a nestful of young ones to feed will pick up and carry off in one morning a half dozen live ducklings and feed them to their young.

Now every crow colony that becomes too large gets to be a nuisance and a pest, and it requires reduction as a measure of defense to the surrounding bird population.

In my opinion it is not a good plan to encourage thousands of people to arm themselves and go swarming over the face of nature during the closed season of all game in quest of crows to shoot. Such an army of out-of-season hunters undoubtedly would slaughter many thousands of birds and small quadrupeds which ought not to be destroyed.

The one and only proper way to reduce an undesirable crow population is by having it done by game wardens or other paid employees acting under strict regulations issued by the proper state authorities. This would result eventually in the elimination of the surplus crows without any loss whatever to the song birds, woodpeckers, quail, grouse, rabbits and squirrels.

Dr. Hornaday called attention to the quoted statement of Dr. F. A. Lucas, honorary director of the American Museum of Natural History, and a director of the National Association of Audubon Societies. Dr. Lucas said: "It is absurd to say the crow is the farmers' greatest menace. Neither would the du Pont company say so if it manufactured insect powder instead of gun powder."

REICH SHIPPING LINES
BECOMING ACTIVE

By Special Cable
BRUSSELS, March 21.—German steamship companies are reopening their offices in Antwerp. The Nord Deutscher Lloyd has already called at Antwerp, en route for China, Japan, and Australia. By July the German steamship traffic through the port will be almost the same as it was before the war. In April a new line running to Cuba and the West Indies will call at Antwerp as will in May another line running to Brazil. The Hamburg-Amerika Line will return to Antwerp before the end of 1924. The Nord-Deutscher Lloyd has decided to employ only a Belgian personnel.

New Grand Council Members, Order of De Molay



Left to Right—Ernest A. Reed, Newark, N. J.; Dr. W. J. Kerr, Corvallis, Ore.; G. Elmer Wilbur, Jacksonville, Fla.; Melvin M. Johnson, Boston, Mass.; Francis S. King, Cheyenne, Wyo.

FOUR ARMY PLANES REST AT SEATTLE

Pontoons Being Placed on Aircraft—Fliers Take High Altitude to Escape Cloud Banks

SEATTLE, Wash., March 21 (AP)—The four army airmen attempting to circle the globe will rest here several days while workmen at the Sand Point aviation field convert the big air cruisers into seaplanes. In preparation for the ordeal ahead, the young officers will abstain from public functions and entertainments, according to Maj. Frederick L. Martin, flight commander. The other aviators are Lieut. Lowell H. Smith, Leigh H. Wade, and Erik H. Nelson.

The airmen flew here from Vancouver barracks yesterday after the other three were caught up with by Lieutenant Nelson, whose start from Santa Monica, Calif., was delayed through late delivery of his ship.

After leaving Vancouver Barracks yesterday the squadron ran into great columns of clouds and was forced to climb higher, Major Martin said in describing the journey.

"The clouds lay in the hill tops and one never could tell whether he would crash into some hill that was a trifle higher than the rest," he said. "We spiraled around in a little hole in the clouds and climbed to 4500 feet. Even there we found clouds before us and had to rise higher."

LEON DAUDET CAUSES SCENE IN CHAMBER; ACCUSES MINISTER

By Special Cable

PARIS, March 21.—Leon Daudet, who continues his wild charges against the highest police officials and the Minister of the Interior in connection with the mystery of his son's passing away, created a scene in the Chamber of Deputies last night when he demanded to interpellate the Government on the crimes which he claims are committed by the detectives and police, and which are covered up by the Minister. The Minister of the Interior, M. Maunoury, being unavoidably absent, M. Colrat therefore demanded that no discussion be held until M. Maunoury could be present. M. Daudet declared that it was not possible to accede to that desire. The President of the Chamber pointed out that it was contrary to all usage to develop an interpellation in the absence of the interested minister, but M. Daudet might speak exclusively on the date to be chosen for the discussion.

M. Daudet: "Then I have five minutes which are sufficient for me to say that when I have revealed my proofs, it will be impossible for the Minister of the Interior to maintain his high office."

M. Colrat: "Surely it will be better to wait till the minister is here."

M. Daudet: "I appeal to the sense of justice of my colleagues and demand to be heard."

The Chamber obviously was against Daudet, who nevertheless persisted in declaring that it would be impossible to keep the minister of the interior after he had spoken. The Chamber eventually decided not even to fix a date for a discussion, whereupon M. Daudet exclaimed: "Well, you have a dishonored minister."

MACEDONIANS APPEAL
TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS

By Special Cable

SOFIA, March 21.—The inherent difficulty of the Macedonian problem despite the agreement between Bulgaria and Serbia is again shown by the following appeal telegraphed to the League of Nations: "More than 300,000 Macedonian refugees are in Bulgaria. Bulgaria has arrested and interned over 500 to safeguard the highest interests of the state. The arrested refugees were in Macedonia seeking to escape the Serbian régime of denationalization. "Recently the Serbian Foreign Minister, Dr. Nitchitch announced in the Skupstina that no Bulgarians were in Macedonia at Belgrade's bidding. Hundreds of families, refugees in Bulgaria are subjected to fresh miseries and sufferings. We beg you to stop the tragedy. The executive committee of the League of Nations to order a plebiscite in Macedonia under national auspices to determine the nationality of the population. Thus only is it possible for us to return to our freedom and the sufferings and eliminate the chances of perpetual trouble in Macedonia."

DE MOLAY COUNCIL NAMES DEPUTIES

Five Noted Masons Elected Life Members to Work With Boys

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 11 (Special Correspondence)—At the fourth annual meeting of the Grand Council, Order of DeMolay for boys, held in this city last week, five Masons were elected to serve as deputies in their respective states, bringing the present membership to 31. Election to the council is for life and membership is limited to 50.

The new members follow: Melvin M. Johnson, Boston, Mass.; Ernest A. Reed, Newark, N. J.; G. Elmer Wilbur, Jacksonville, Fla.; Francis S. King, Cheyenne, Wyo.; and Dr. W. J. Kerr, Corvallis, Ore.

Reports submitted to the council disclosed an unprecedented growth: 311 new chapters were added during the last year, bringing the total to 1177 chapters throughout the world, with a total membership of more than 125,000 boys. It is believed that this is the largest growth ever enjoyed by any fraternal body.

In a close contest, San Francisco was chosen over Jacksonville, Fla., for the 1925 meeting, which will open on the third Monday in March.

COMMISSION REPORTS ON SQUIRES CHARGES

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 21.—Charges that Sir Richard Squires, while Premier of Newfoundland, received public money and also large sums from the British Empire Steel Corporation, are sustained in the report of a commission which recently investigated the Squires administration. The report was considered at a Cabinet meeting last night.

The commissioner found against Sir Richard Squires on both counts charged against him. One was that \$22,000 from the funds of the government Liquor Control Department was paid into Sir Richard's account at the Bank of Nova Scotia, instead of into the public treasury. The second was that \$18,000 was paid into the same account by the British Empire Steel Corporation at a time when negotiations were proceeding between the company and the Government for renewal of the company's ore tax contract. The commissioner found that Sir Richard Squires was in a consenting party to both transactions.

Dr. Alexander Campbell, former Minister of Agriculture, is found guilty of misconduct and extravagance in connection with relief expenditures made through his department in periods of unemployment.

REPUBLICANS UNDER ATTACK IN PERSIA

TEHERAN, Persia, March 21.—The question of the establishment of a republic in Persia, discussion of which has been made the order of business in the Parliament today, led to disorders in and about the Parliament House yesterday. Anti-Republican groups forced their way into the Parliament chamber despite the armed resistance of the police, pulled down flags and flagstaffs and then set upon advocates of the republican cause, using their fists vigorously. Police reinforcements arrived and order was restored.

Telegrams are pouring in from many parts of the country demanding the overthrow of the Shah, now absent in Paris.

England's "Cathedral Line"

The London and North Eastern Railway is so called from the number of famous Cathedrals and Abbeys directly on its system. It also serves the area known as the "Cradle of the American Race" and is the direct route to Bonnie Scotland.

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RICHARD MULCAHY DEFENDS CONDUCT

Ex-Minister for Defense Declares
Executive Council Was In-
fluenced by Rumor

By Special Cable

DUBLIN, March 21.—The action of Richard Mulcahy, former Minister for Defense, in authorizing a military raid in order to arrest certain officers, without consulting Gen. Eoin O'Duffy, the newly-appointed commander-in-chief of the Irish Army, was discussed in the Dail yesterday afternoon. Kevin O'Higgins, vice-president, speaking for the President, explained the executive's action in demanding the resignation of Mr. Mulcahy and the Army Council on the ground that the Council had come to have a sense of ownership of the army and it was time they were removed; also Mr. Mulcahy had acted beyond his powers in authorizing the raid.

The Dail agreed and approved the action of the President in undertaking the duties of the Ministry of Defense. Many think that Mr. Mulcahy has been largely influenced by the Army Council and therefore approve the Government's demand for his resignation. Moreover competent observers of Irish politics feel confident that two at least of the Army Council were members of the Irish Republican Brotherhood—a theory which ranged many deputies on the side of the executive.

Mr. Mulcahy replying to Mr. O'Higgins, said that the executive council had been influenced by rumor and innuendo. He further stated in effect that he was not convinced that the accusation levelled against the Council was true.

Other Things Than the Army

In speaking to The Christian Science Monitor representative after the debate, Mr. Mulcahy said that the army ought not to figure so largely in the picture, and that other things than army matters would concern Ireland as time went on. The Irish Republican Brotherhood, which was mixed up in the crisis, was founded by Irishmen who returned to Ireland after fighting in the American Civil War and organized themselves with the idea of eventually establishing a republic. This secret society, never numerically large, has continued to the present day, sometimes in danger of disappearing, sometimes renewed to vigor by waves of ardent patriotism, which have periodically swept the country.

Non-sectarian in nature, it is attracting both Roman Catholic and Protestant members, and the movement has always aimed at the establishing of a republic in Ireland.

The 1916 Rebellion
It was the Irish Republican Brotherhood which was largely responsible for the 1916 rebellion, and while not

Resigned Office



Richard Mulcahy

Ex-Minister of Defense in Irish Free State, Accused of Acting Without Consulting With the Commander-in-Chief.

actually identical with the Irish Republican Army, its members, because of their keenness, quickly filled responsible positions in the latter body. The more ardent a politician, the likelier was he to be found in the Irish Republican Brotherhood.

Now that the treaty has been signed, many think the need of this organization no longer exists. Ireland, they contend, now has a national army which, properly speaking, should be non-political. Nevertheless, remnants of the organization are still within the army, and many think that the attempt to rid the army of secret political organizations and of what the Minister of Education called the "atmosphere of conspiracy," has been the cause of the present crisis. It is the opinion of a few that ridding the army of the Irish Republican Brotherhood may be tantamount to surrendering the idea of a republic. If so, the recent happenings some think may have the effect of beginning an effort to create a constitutional Republican Party, pledged to bring about a republic by non-violent means.

BIG NEWSPAPER DEAL IS CLOSED IN ENGLAND

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 21.—It is announced that the E. Hulton Company which sold a group of newspapers last October to the Daily Mail trust has accepted an offer made by Sir William Berry and J. Gomer Berry for the sale of the Manchester branch of the company's business, including the Daily Dispatch, the Evening Chronicle, the Sporting Chronicle, the Sunday Chronicle, the Empire News, the Athletic News and a number of other periodicals. A new company is being formed which will also acquire the London Sunday Times.

TIE-UP THREATENED OF LONDON'S TRAMS

Employers' Offer of Compromise
Refused—40,000 Men Involved
—Shipyard Lookout Discussed

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 21.—Falling eleven-hour developments, stoppage of the entire London omnibus and tram services which carry 3,000,000 passengers daily commences at midnight tonight, as the Transport and General Workers' Union, representing the tramway employees, who demand a general 8s. weekly wage increase, failed yesterday to effect a settlement with the municipal tramway authorities and private tramway companies, which say they are unable to afford this increase, which would cost £352,000 annually.

Negotiations went on all yesterday at the Ministry of Labor here. The municipal authorities at the last moment offered a compromise of from 2s. to 5s. weekly rise for some of the men, the total concession costing £120,000 annually, but the union refused this as inadequate, the chief objection being that it does not apply to all grades, and if accepted therefore would split the men's combination.

Sir David Shackleton, the Labor Ministry secretary then announced that the Government had decided to appoint a court of inquiry to examine both sides of the case, and asked the union to postpone the walkout during the investigations. The union executive refused this on the ground that the employers had refused to accept the finding at the last court of the kind which was in 1921. The union executive is now sitting to decide whether it will even give evidence—their case being they have long since placed all the relevant facts before the employers.

The tramway men who are the principals in this dispute number 17,000 and the busmen, who will walk out in sympathy, bring the total concerned to 40,000. The union is strongly organized and the walkout must cause great public inconvenience. By itself it might be fought, since 200 independent London omnibuses are worked by their owners, who do not belong to the union, and numbers of volunteer drivers are also available. It is not yet known, however, how considerably might be a further walkout under these circumstances, as the omnibus and tramworkers are only one of the many services owing allegiance to the Transport General Workers' Union. The London road transport walkout is matured at the moment when even more serious labor disputes are pending.

The lockout for all shipyard workers throughout Great Britain is being discussed at Carlisle today, and the situation is critical in the coal miners' and miners' dispute which culminates on April 17.

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ANTI-SALOON MAN FACTOR IN TREATY

New Hampshire Director Said to
Have Started Movement Re-
sulting in 12-Mile Pact

CONCORD, N. H., March 21 (Special)—The Rev. J. H. Robbins, who has announced that in May he will retire as superintendent of the New Hampshire Anti-Saloon League, a position which he has held for the last 23 years, said to be longer than any other state superintendent in the country, is credited with having been an important factor in the events which led up to the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, now being negotiated, for a more effective check on liquor smuggling.

Mr. Robbins has been reticent on this matter, but now that negotiations have been practically completed, he has explained to The Christian Science Monitor representative his connection with the new anti-smuggling pact.

When Mr. Robbins went to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, for his holidays in 1923, he at once became cognizant of what seemed to him a disgraceful condition. Almost the whole of the Nova Scotia fishing fleet had been diverted to the rum smuggling trade, apparently backed by the money of wealthy Americans bent upon breaking down the laws of their own country.

Mr. Robbins found among the citizens of Nova Scotia keen resentment, not only against the skippers and crews of the fishing fleet, but against the Americans who were tempting the fishermen beyond their power to resist. They felt that the British flag was disgraced by thus being used to shield an unlawful traffic. Transportation of liquor cargoes between St. Pierre and Nassau was perfectly legitimate, but the liquor loaded at St. Pierre never reached Nassau, and that taken on in the Bahamas was never delivered at its presumed northern destination. In every case it was delivered somewhere along the Atlantic coast of the United States.

Mr. Robbins talked very plainly to influential persons in Nova Scotia, with members of the Dominion and provincial parliaments, and particularly with Paul L. Hatfield, representative from the Yarmouth district at Ottawa. He even went so far as to seek a personal interview and to write a letter to Lord Byng, Governor-General of Canada. He wrote, also, to W. L. Mackenzie King, Canadian Premier. Both letters were respectful in tone but plain in language. He emphasized dishonor to the British flag and American resentment of foreign assaults on their legal system, this feeling leading to a little relation to individual opinion as to the advisability of the prohibitory laws.

Mr. Hatfield, too, wrote to Premier King, calling attention to the demoralization of the Nova Scotian fishing industry, to the bad effect of the illegal commerce upon Canadian character and to the affront to the British Empire put upon a friendly nation by Canadian citizens and British subjects and, indirectly, by the Dominion and Imperial governments.

All this had quick effect, says Mr. Robbins. Premier King enlisted the support of the Australian Premier and the two were able to swing sentiment to considerable extent in the British Imperial Conference at London. From this has resulted the subsequent negotiations.

MEAT MEN TALK OF TRADE ETHICS

W. C. Davis of Agriculture Department Urges Careful Buying

A method whereby the consumer may be certain to receive the grade of meat he pays for and not get home with a tough, inferior cut he has purchased at a fancy price, was explained by W. C. Davis of the United States Department of Agriculture in an address to the Boston Meat Council, which met last night at Elk's Hall.

The adoption of standard grades of meat by every branch of the industry was the remedy advanced by Mr. Davis. He said that a recent survey disclosed that there is little agreement or understanding between packers and carload purchasers as to grade or quality. The result is in rejections and claims hard to adjust.

Until a few years ago, said Mr. Davis, the practice of using such terms as "Natives," "Westerns," and "Texans" when referring to certain types was common, but meaningless in that a native steer in one section meant something entirely different in another. As an example of how the public suffered from this, the speaker cited the case of a steamship line which was receiving complaints about the quality of meats served on its boats.

Officials of the line appealed to the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. Davis investigated. He stood on the dock when supplies were being loaded and noted the class and grades of meat going aboard.

Specifications called for "choice steer beef" and similar grades of other meats. Examination revealed that there was not one "choice" steer carcass in the whole delivery. The net result was the adoption of the department's standard specifications and satisfied customers for the steamship line.

Mr. Davis urged Boston meat dealers to co-operate in maintaining high ethical standards as well as efficient business methods.

Other speakers were Mayor James M. Curley, Frederic S. Snyder of Batchelder & Snyder, Miss Gudrun Carlson, director of the bureau of home economics of the Institute of American Meat Packers, and Prof. R. J. McFall of Massachusetts Agricultural College.

**CHAMBER STUDYING
"COMMUNITY CHEST"**

After six months' study, the special committee on charity finance of the Boston Chamber of Commerce selected to study the "community chest" plan will cease its collection of financial information from social agencies in the

city, it was announced by W. Rodman

today. A vast amount of data has been gathered. Lists of contributors and financial statements of the 140 agencies have been tabulated and are ready for analysis, which will be undertaken as soon as the collection of data ceases.

Much information also has been obtained from other cities where the "community chest" is in operation. Some members of the committee probably will visit a number of these cities to obtain first-hand information.

On the whole, the committee reports splendid co-operation of the agencies, only seven of the smaller organizations declining to assist.

MOUNT DESERT ROADS ADVOCATED

Maine Automobile Association
Passes Resolutions

PORTLAND, Me., March 21 (Special)—Resolutions urging the continuance of the road building, trail and path system in Lafayette National Park, Mount Desert Island, Me., as approved and signed by the Assistant Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the National Park Service, July, 1922, were adopted by the Maine Automobile Association at its meeting here.

The association stands emphatically for the construction of the proposed highway to the top of Cadillac Mountain, in the park, and also went on record in favor of the road to the summit of Cadillac Mountain, as approved and signed by the Assistant Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the National Park Service, July, 1922, were adopted by the Maine Automobile Association at its meeting here.

The resolution is addressed to the National Park Service, Washington, D. C., and will be presented at the hearing of the park in connection with the building of the highways at Washington, D. C., next Tuesday.

The association at the same meeting also adopted a second resolution which was forwarded to the Maine Public Utilities Commission, requesting favorable action upon the proposition to eliminate the overhead bridge on the city of South Portland on the Kittery and Portland State Highway. This bridge has in its center a large truss which makes it impossible for two cars to pass on it at the same time.

NEW ENGLAND SEEKS YOUNG MEN FARMERS

"Come east, young man, come east," is the new message which the farming interests of New England are trying to deliver to the youth of the country, according to Arthur W. Gilbert, State Commissioner of Agriculture, in an address at the Boston Public Library yesterday under the auspices of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs. More than 200 women gathered in the lecture hall of the library to hear Dr. Gilbert, whose address was a feature of the state conference on conservation being conducted by the women's organization.

"There is an opportunity for us to develop home gardens, as we raise only enough vegetables here to last eight weeks," the speaker explained. "New England has a very advantageous climate and we have recently sold quite a few farms to young men from outside."

Dr. Gilbert pointed out that the solution of the food problem was in the hands of the women of Massachusetts who, he said, must refrain from buying foodstuffs out of season if the high cost of provisions is to come down.

\$100 PAY RISE GIVEN POLICE AND FIREMEN

Police patrolmen and privates and engineers in the fire department of Boston will receive a salary increase of \$100 a year beginning Aug. 1, as the result of an agreement reached yesterday by Mayor James M. Curley, Herbert A. Glynn, police commissioner, and Theodore A. Glynn, fire commissioner; Charles J. Fox, budget commissioner, and Rupert S. Carven, city auditor.

The plan, which will affect 1732 policemen and 210 firemen, provides for a further pay rise of \$100 yearly to be operative Aug. 1, 1925. This means that in the coming August the minimum salary will advance to \$1500 and the maximum to \$1800; while in another year the maximum will be finally established at \$1600 and the maximum at \$2000. The regular year-by-year advance of \$100, from minimum to maximum, will prevail as usual.

The decision represents a compromise between the Mayor, who opposed the increase, and the police commissioner, who asked that patrolmen be granted \$200 more a year beginning April 1.

SHOE FACTORY PLAN FOR PRISON UPHOLD

Officials of the New England Shoe & Leather Association are in receipt of a telegram from Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, stating that, following the hearing Monday before the Senate Appropriations Committee, the subcommittee has voted to retain in the deficiency appropriations bill the \$450,000 item to establish a shoe factory in the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., the product of which is to go to the Army, Navy, and Indian Departments.

Mr. Lodge's appearing yesterday before the full committee, made a strong but futile protest in behalf of New England shoe manufacturers and the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union, a plea in which he was assisted by David I. Walsh, Senator from Massachusetts, and Frederick Hale, Senator from Maine.

The New England Shoe & Leather Association in a brief filed with the Senate committee, has claimed that the proposed prison shoe factory will interfere with the natural process of industry and the production of free labor.

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W. C. T. U. DEMANDS CANDIDATES BE DRY

Jubilee Celebration Marked by
Resolutions Calling for
Clean Politics

A definite stand on the moral issues, such as prohibition and child labor, is being demanded of all public office seekers, regardless of party, by the enfranchised women of the Nation, a survey of the country shows. Women voters say they will not stand for subterfuge. They insist that the candidates, if they want their votes—and they number millions—must declare themselves for the right.

Resolutions embodying these demands were passed unanimously at the jubilee banquet of the Suffolk County Women's Christian Temperance Union in Boston. These resolutions were sent to all the large women's organizations in the country, to the state chairmen of the Republican and Democratic parties in Massachusetts and to all the local W. C. T. U.'s.

The banquet was in celebration of the advance of the temperance cause in the years that have followed the crusade movement that began in Hillsboro, O., a half-century ago, from which sprang the W. C. T. U. The enthusiastic adoption of the resolution followed talks which told of cities and towns in Kansas and Maine wherein boys grew to manhood without ever seeing a drunken man or knowing what a saloon was like. From such results in those and other states it was declared that prohibition had come to stay and that it would not only be enforced in the United States but would be adopted throughout the world.

Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, of Portland, Me., the guest of honor, discussed the day when prohibition came to Maine. She said:

"Prohibition at its worst is better than license at its best. The idea of Maine (prohibition) has become the idea of the Nation and will become the idea of the world. The time for prohibition has come."

Warren O. Ault of the Boston University faculty, a native of Kansas, where prohibition has been in operation many years, said: "Enforcement in Kansas has gone hand in hand with the development of sentiment and there never had been a proposed law which has not been passed in Kansas."

Prosperity had come with the passing of the saloon, he said. Bank accounts grew, poorhouses and county jails disappeared. Politicians declared that they "must get the church vote," and, he said, "we think prohibition pays in Kansas."

Harold Caverly of Boston, legal adviser to the Federal Prohibition Enforcement Unit, said that prohibition enforcement was steadily gaining in Massachusetts, though the laws were not adequate and the enforcement of the laws was negligible in numbers, and poorly paid. Their loyalty to their service had subjected them to great danger and sacrifice, he said.

LYNN SHOE FACTORY MERGER IS DROPPED

LYNN, Mass., March 21 (Special)—Failure of the public-spirited citizens, who backed James M. Daly in his plan to establish Golden Rule shoe factory here, to get a shoe manufacturer to serve on the board of directors of the new concern, has caused the abandonment of joining the assets of the Cushman Shoe Company, with the Bartlett-Somers Company. Mr. Daly is now trying to get a small factory and open with about 15 cases a day.

Mr. Daly responded to the appeal of Arthur W. Pinkham, president of the National City Bank, to sell stock in the Golden Rule Shoe Company over the counter, which gave the promoters a decided setback. Now the old crew of the Bartlett-Somers Company has subscribed \$30,000 among themselves and will urge the company to reopen the factory, which has been idle since last November.

NEWPORT PUBLICITY MEASURE PASSED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 21 (Special)—The Rhode Island Legislature, rent by filibuster in the Senate, has enacted a law by which the city of Newport is given the right to appropriate \$5000 to advertise its charms.

Since Newport has no industries and has developed no advantages solely as a three-months-in-the-year place of residence, it is proposed to get "more summer boarders" to aid the native storekeepers in paying the higher taxes which are levied to maintain public improvement and police and fire services.

WOMEN VOTERS CONVENTION

Full representation will be made by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters at the fifth annual convention of the national league at Buffalo, April 24-29. Mrs. Robert L. DeNormandie, director for New England, will go on for the preliminary session of the national board. Mrs. Tracy Worthy White will represent the American Citizenship Committee, and has been appointed by the national board to be chairman of

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the resolutions committee of the convention. Mrs. Jennie Lottman-Basson, chairman of unification of laws; Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, honorary president; Miss Mildred D. Gutterston, organizing secretary; Mrs. Martha Helen Elliott, chairman of government efficiency; all members of the state board, will be in the delegate body. A wide geographical representation than usual is expected, as delegates are to be accredited from Worcester, Cambridge, Somerville, Pittsfield and probably Springfield.

BOYS' CONFERENCE PLANS ANNOUNCED

Seven Hundred Delegates From
All Over Maine to Meet in
Augusta Next Week

AUGUSTA, Me., March 21 (Special)—Various committees under the direction of Gov. Percival P. Baxter, are working hard to assure success for the seventeenth annual boys' conference of the Y. M. C. A. and Church Boys' Clubs. It is expected that 700 boys from all sections of the State will be present at the conference which will be held here on Friday, Saturday and Sunday of next week.

There will be banquets at City Hall for the entire representation on Friday and Saturday nights. Governor Baxter will deliver the address of welcome for the State of Maine at the Friday dinner and Dr. Henry H. Crane of Malden, Mass., will be the principal speaker. The "Y's Tidbits" the recent minstrel success of the Augusta Y. M. C. A. boys will be presented on Saturday evening.

Free tickets to the motion picture shows at local theaters will be given to the boys for Saturday afternoon. The boys will be given an opportunity to visit the State House and the Blaine mansion, and at the Capitol will see several state departments in operation.

Not least had been the words of Dr. Le Baron R. Briggs, a veteran himself in serving Dr. Eliot and Harvard, whose tribute was more intimate than the others, and the frank, boyish greeting of Charlton MacVeagh of the senior class.

Dr. Eliot Responds
Then Dr. Eliot, clad in dark robe, rose slowly to his striking height, took two steps forward and, in a low voice in the midst of a tense silence, began to tell how deeply he had been moved by the tributes and to give his message to Harvard and America. Characteristically, his words dealt with the hopes of the future rather than of the past. In this, as in his whole life, he was ever looking ahead.

Dr. Eliot stood straighter on the platform than any speaker who had preceded him. Some of the audience recalled how, back in 1869, the young man of 35, just elected president of Harvard, had pointed in his inaugural address to the old "delta" across the river and prophesied that there a noble monument would rise shortly for those who had given their lives in the Civil War. Now, half a century later, with another war just past, in the very building which he had forecast, Dr. Eliot stood, a man of fourscore years and ten.

Dr. Eliot said the day "is going to be one of the happiest and most delightful of my memories." He told of earlier times, deprecating some of the praise he had received. He urged with emphasis that not only in war, but in peace, his hearers should serve the nation. He constantly held his voice somewhat in check till the end, when, expressing his confidence in the future, it rang out several times so that it filled the hall.

"The word I want to say to graduates here assembled," Dr. Eliot said, "can not be put better than I did in the inaugural address of 1869." He continued:

"There have been doubts, in times yet recent, whether culture were not selfish; whether men of refined tastes and manners could really love liberty, and be ready to endure hardness for her sake."

"In yond old playground, fit spot whereon to commemorate the manliness which there was nurtured, shall soon rise a noble monument which for generations will give convincing answer to such shallow doubts; for over its gates will be written: 'In memory of the sons of Harvard who died for their country. The future of the university will not be unworthy of its past.'"

The future of Harvard
How the young Harvard men have demonstrated in the World War that of educated men, to serve their country in peace as well as in war.

I call upon the young Harvard graduates, and by and by I will call on the undergraduates, to serve their country with devotion and sacrifice in peace as well as in war.

Dr. Eliot elaborated this same thought in speaking later to the thousands of undergraduates and Cambridge and Boston citizens who had assembled in the yard after the Sanders Theater exercises. He urged undergraduates to look forward and not backward, out and not in, to seek public life, to avoid introspection, and to find joy in hard work.

A tremendous Harvard cheer for "Eliot" followed from the students in the yard, to which former President Taft, a staunch Yale man, was seen to join enthusiastically. "Fair Harvard" was sung in conclusion.

The tributes paid Dr. Eliot in Sanders Theater came from representatives of university, State and Nation. Dr. Lowell emphasized his predecessor's dominant quality of courage, declaring the latter had been "an educational warrior," who had never shrunk in university or national affairs from taking the unpopular side.

Dr. Briggs paid a winning and human tribute to the beloved educator's personal life. "We were in the presence of a divine right of natural gifts and commanding character," he said, addressing his remarks, like most of the other speakers, directly to Dr. Eliot himself, who sat calmly throughout in the center of the stage.

The Undergraduates' Tribute
Charlton MacVeagh of the senior class told how the undergraduates' "barbaric greeting" of recognition waited Dr. Eliot outside. It was, in a way, he said, a fitting greeting, because the undergraduates could recognize, but could never repay, the debt they owed him.

Dr. Angell was the most warmly greeted of the speakers, paying the tribute of American colleges. Then, after a brief address by Governor Cox, Mr. Taft brought the message of the whole Nation. The Chief Justice said:

On behalf of the American people I tender to Dr. Eliot their profound congratulations on his long life of usefulness and honor, and their deep and grateful appreciation of the work that he has done for them as an untitled champion for more than half a century.

To him, as the most distinguished and most honored of our elder statesmen, may there come many more years of happy life in the consciousness of arduous duty done.

Gifts totaling \$125,000 to the university for such purposes as Dr. Eliot himself should approve were announced by Bishop William Lawrence. At the concert last evening by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Sanders Theater, one number was selected in honor of Dr. Eliot, and a wreath was placed at the conductor's stand in respect for Dr. Eliot while it was being played. This composition—one of Dr. Eliot's favorites—was Wagner's overture to "Tannhäuser."

By unanimous votes in the Massachusetts Senate and House of Representatives yesterday, resolutions were adopted eulogizing Dr. Eliot, and expressing the tribute of the state legislators to the president emeritus of Harvard. The Senate resolution recognized the far-reaching influence of Dr. Eliot in public affairs and extended its "tribute of admiration" to him, while in the House an order offered by John C. Hull, Representative from Leominster, extended that body's congratulations upon his birthday.

**BOSTON PORT MADE
SUBSTANTIAL GAINS**
(Continued from Page 1)

prevail and unfair freight-rate handicaps and differentials are removed. It is unfortunate that, although hearings in the New England port differential case, which was sponsored and vigorously presented by our association, were concluded nearly a year ago and the final oral arguments were made before the Interstate Commerce

**Registered at The Christian
Science Publishing House**
Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:
Mrs. Carrie S. Dixon, Chicago, Ill.
Sarah Gross, Waco, Tex.
Bertha M. Young, Brookline, Mass.
Mrs. C. L. K. Wright, Wollaston, Mass.

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ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON REQUEST

LONG RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT TOLD IN TRIBUTES TO DR. ELIOT

Dr. Lowell Lauds Courage of "Educational Warrior"—
Chief Justice Taft Speaks for the Nation

As Dr. Charles W. Eliot stepped forward on the stage of Sanders Theater, Cambridge, yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of his ninetieth anniversary, in the solemn hush that had followed repeated declarations by leaders of American thought, including a former President of the United States, that his influence had been unequalled in the last half century in guiding American public opinion, the great educator looked out on a scene unparalleled in the history of his own university and probably unique in the history of the Nation.

From floor to gallery the old Sanders Theater with its posts and rafters, was crowded with notable guests. To his left on the stage sat the Harvard faculty—in their brilliant academic scarfs and robes. On his right sat the delegates from other colleges and universities from Massachusetts and from the Nation's President, and the Nation itself—men prominent in the public eye—who had come to do him honor.

The audience had sat under a growing emotional strain as other after another, in the midst of a tense silence, began to tell how deeply he had been moved by the tributes and to give his message to Harvard and America. Characteristically, his words dealt with the hopes of the future rather than of the past. In this, as in his whole life, he was ever looking ahead.

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Dr. Eliot elaborated this same thought in speaking later to the thousands of undergraduates and Cambridge and Boston citizens who had assembled in the yard after the Sanders Theater exercises. He urged undergraduates to look forward and not backward, out and not in, to seek public life, to avoid introspection, and to find joy in hard work.

A tremendous Harvard cheer for "Eliot" followed from the students in the yard, to which former President Taft, a staunch Yale man, was seen to join enthusiastically. "Fair Harvard" was sung in conclusion.

The tributes paid Dr. Eliot in Sanders Theater came from representatives of university, State and Nation. Dr. Lowell emphasized his predecessor's dominant quality of courage, declaring the latter had been "an educational warrior," who had never shrunk in university or national affairs from taking the unpopular side.

Dr. Briggs paid a winning and human tribute to the beloved educator's personal life. "We were in the presence of a divine right of natural gifts and commanding character," he said, addressing his remarks, like most of the other speakers, directly to Dr. Eliot himself, who sat calmly throughout in the center of the stage.

The Undergraduates' Tribute
Charlton MacVeagh of the senior class told how the undergraduates' "barbaric greeting" of recognition waited Dr. Eliot outside. It was, in a way, he said, a fitting greeting, because the undergraduates could recognize, but could never repay, the debt they owed him.

Dr. Angell was the most warmly greeted of the speakers, paying the tribute of American colleges. Then, after a brief address by Governor Cox, Mr. Taft brought the message of the whole Nation. The Chief Justice said:

On behalf of the American people I tender to Dr. Eliot their profound congratulations on his long life of usefulness and honor, and their deep and grateful appreciation of the work that he has done for them as an untitled champion for more than half a century.

To him, as the most distinguished and most honored of our elder statesmen, may there come many more years of happy life in the consciousness of arduous duty done.

Gifts totaling \$125,000 to the university for such purposes as Dr. Eliot himself should approve were announced by Bishop William Lawrence. At the concert last evening by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Sanders Theater, one number was selected in honor of Dr. Eliot, and a wreath was placed at the conductor's stand in respect for Dr. Eliot while it was being played. This composition—one of Dr. Eliot's favorites—was Wagner's overture to "Tannhäuser."

By unanimous votes in the Massachusetts Senate and House of Representatives yesterday, resolutions were adopted eulogizing Dr. Eliot, and expressing the tribute of the state legislators to the president emeritus of Harvard. The Senate resolution recognized the far-reaching influence of Dr. Eliot in public affairs and extended its "tribute of admiration" to him, while in the House an order offered by John C. Hull, Representative from Leominster, extended that body's congratulations upon his birthday.

**BOSTON PORT MADE
SUBSTANTIAL GAINS**
(Continued from Page 1)

prevail and unfair freight-rate handicaps and differentials are removed. It is unfortunate that, although hearings in the New England port differential case, which was sponsored and vigorously presented by our association, were concluded nearly a year ago and the final oral arguments were made before the Interstate Commerce

**Registered at The Christian
Science Publishing House**
Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:
Mrs. Carrie S. Dixon, Chicago, Ill.
Sarah Gross, Waco, Tex.
Bertha M. Young, Brookline, Mass.
Mrs. C. L. K. Wright, Wollaston, Mass.

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ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON REQUEST

Commission last May, the case is still

pending before the commission and no definite information is obtainable as to when a decision may be expected.

Improvements Recommended

Your committee on navigation and maritime legislation has been indefatigable in its efforts to obtain improvements of the channels and aids to navigation of Boston Harbor and contiguous waters. The committee understands that the project to have Weymouth Fore, River channel dredged to the full approved width of 300 feet the coming summer is receiving the favorable consideration of the War Department.

Other improvements recommended by the committee and which have the hearty endorsement of the United States Navy, the Emergency Fleet Corporation and shipping interests generally include the deepening of Broad Sound channel to 40 feet at mean low tide; the removal of Finner ledge at the outer entrance of Broad Sound channel; and a preliminary survey for a 30 foot channel through Dorchester Bay to the Victory Plant at Squantum. These improvements are being vigorously pressed with Congress, the War Department and other Government authorities.

There was a very substantial increase in the number of immigrants handled during the Port of Boston during the year 1923 and our railroads were benefited by the increased passenger business. Conference between government officials and steamship interests arranged by the association aided in accomplishing this result.

The association has persistently urged the purchase, control and improvement of the Cape Cod Canal by the Federal Government and its operation as a toll free waterway. Practically all of the leading organizations throughout New England and, in fact, along the entire Atlantic seaboard, have supported this movement.

**LOCAL COURT COSTS
EXCEEDS \$1,000,000**

That the cost of administering justice in

AMOSKEAG PROFITS IN DECADE SAID TO HAVE BEEN \$65,314,000

City of Manchester Charges Policy of Concealment From Both Tax Authorities and Stockholders

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 21 (Special).—That the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company made profits of \$65,314,000 in the last decade instead of \$38,951,000 as accounted for on the company's books, is the contention now advanced by the city of Manchester in defense against the suit brought by the Amoskeag to recover part of its taxes paid under protest for local government. The city's estimate of Amoskeag earnings have been offered in evidence by Homer N. Sweet of Newton, Mass., an accountant who went over the books in the office of Frederic C. Dumaine, treasurer of the Amoskeag mills.

During the past 11 weeks in which this hearing has been in progress the claim has been advanced by the Amoskeag lawyers that a corporation's value is measured by its earning capacity over a period of years and in the case of a textile company, the earnings should average 10 per cent of the value to make it a profitable investment. The earnings from 1912 on have been figured by various accountants for the Amoskeag for the purpose of showing that the average earnings have not been sufficiently large to capitalize the plant, which is said to be the largest cotton mill factory in the world, at a figure high enough to permit the assessors of Manchester to tax the taxable part of the property at \$38,000,000, which is the present assessment.

Policy of Concealment

To combat this argument, the city figures that the earnings have been much higher than the company admits and that for years the company's policy has been to conceal its earnings, not only from the tax authorities but from its own stockholders.

Mr. Sweet's examination of Mr. Dumaine's books in Boston show, according to the evidence now introduced, that the profit for the decade as represented by increase in fixed assets, cash paid in dividends and cash paid for retirement of its own stock amounted to \$42,928,000. To this have been added several other items which simply added to the earnings, such as \$3,867,000 for additions and betterments to the manufacturing plant, \$13,327,000 which was paid in federal taxes, \$3,246,000 paid for local taxes, \$1,640,000 which was lost in outside investments, \$84,200 given away in donations, \$40,000 invested in the Moore's Falls water power project in excess of the amount carried on the company's books of assets, \$120,000 spent in building new tenements for employees and \$50,000 for repairing old tenements.

The total of these payments or increases in assets is \$65,314,000, which the city claims represents what the Amoskeag was able to make, "before taxes." Mr. Sweet testified that the Amoskeag's general policy for the entire period has been one of undervaluing its assets.

As an instance of the methods of bookkeeping employed which give widely variant results, the witness called attention to the fact that in 1923, Mr. Dumaine reported to the stockholders that during the previous year the company operated at a loss of \$75,000. This red-letter figure was widely heralded at the time as probably due to the disastrous effects of the textile strike, which lasted nine months in 1922 throughout southern New Hampshire.

Other Experts Give Figures

During this trial four other experts' figures have been given of the results of that same fiscal year, none of which coincides with Mr. Dumaine's statement of a \$75,000 deficit. The profit and loss account of the company shows a profit of \$942,000. The balance sheet published in the Boston News Bureau on Oct. 3 last shows a profit of \$2,873,000. The evidence submitted in this case by the head Amoskeag accountant shows a profit of \$4,128,000. The federal income tax returns show profits of \$5,190,000, upon which the income taxes were calculated.

These five varying figures for the same year's operations were submitted to the board of referees as evidence that the annual reports of Mr. Dumaine to the stockholders do not tell the whole story of what the Amoskeag is making.

Mr. Sweet testified further that for

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too dainty fashion he draws the facade of a cathedral, and then felicitously calls it "Lace From Paris."

Mr. Connick's Windows

At the City Club there is an exhibition of some stained glass windows as well as preparatory cartoons, illuminated photographic plates, and materials arranged to demonstrate the process. Most of these were seen earlier in the season at the Boston Art Club. It is always a pleasure to see the magnificent ensembles that have grown so arbitrarily out of accumulations of bits of glass. The windows are arranged low enough so that the observer can come up close and see the varying thicknesses of the glass, arranged intentionally to get modulation of tones. What it means to get finer effects by skilful juxtaposing of colors can be seen in the detail from the Holy Grail Window. The medallions that are hung in the windows show that the medium can be used for less formal decoration.

Stained Glass Exhibit

On March 24 an exhibition of stained glass loaned by Reynolds, Francis & Johnston, artists and craftsmen of Boston, will be placed on view in the Fine Arts Department of the Boston Public Library. The exhibit will consist of original full size cartoons, colored designs, photographs and panels of stained glass—all the work of this group of artists. In addition there will be a collection of water-color drawings of twelfth and thirteenth century windows, made by Mr. Joseph G. Reynolds Jr. during a tour of England and France.

Among the features will be a reproduction in actual glass of the famous twelfth century masterpiece, in Chartres Cathedral, called Notre Dame de la Belle Verriere. This panel, one-third the size of the original, is artistically lighted.

In glass cases on one side of the room are to be a series of cartoons of medallion windows in chapel at Newport, R. I. On the opposite wall are hung cartoons of two windows in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, at Hinton, in a case near by, a group exhibit gives a clear understanding of the processes involved in the making of a window.

The exhibition, which continues two weeks, is held in connection with a lecture on "The Bible in Stained Glass" to be given by Mr. Reynolds in the lecture hall of the library on Sunday, March 30, at 3:30 p. m.

MILL OPERATIVES

VOTE AGAINST STRIKE

CROMPTON, R. I., March 21 (Special).—Mill operatives here have voted against a strike as a means of remonstrating against an increase in allotment of machine time. Instead of voting to strike the workers voted to invite officials of the Crompton Company to address a meeting on April 1 and to explain in a plan of adjusting wage and working conditions by conference between mill officials and employees.

For several months a movement has been in the making here to organize a plan of employee-management representation. Crompton was the scene of the bitterest contention in the 1922 mill strike in the United States. The mills were closed to allow employees to attend the meeting at which the vote against the strike was taken.

LARGER INTEREST IN STUDENTS FAVORED

PORTLAND, Me., March 21.—That college institutions are too highly organized and that not enough interest is being exhibited in the boys themselves was urged by Dr. Clarence F. Little, president of the University of Maine, at the annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Maine last night.

Dr. Little criticized the freshman dormitory system in Harvard, declaring that the full benefits would not be derived until a system of leadership were added to teach the students whom he characterized as mere "kiddies" toward one another. Dr. Little paid high tribute to Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard College.

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PUBLIC'S AID ASKED BY TRAFFIC POLICE

Co-operation of All Motorists Urged by Undermanned Force Pending Permanent Relief

Anybody who can contribute anything to solution of traffic problems is stepping forward briskly these days. And, with a veritable river of motor cars flowing in from all the automotive factories their effort, however humble, is being received respectfully. Boston, busily engaged in working out her traffic salvation, has adopted the policy of doing her best to maintain the city as it is until a thoroughly comprehensive plan, embracing new street construction and widening, automatic traffic devices and other regulations, can be devised.

When in the near future, John H. L. Hayes, chairman of the city board of street commissioners, assembles the various city departments concerned with traffic and representatives of civic organizations in a big traffic conference, such a policy is expected to be laid down and a traffic advisory council established.

In the meantime the problem grows. From time to time the street board promulgates rules in the effort to keep pace with changing conditions. In this they have been successful in dealing with specific situations.

The police department is considering a plan that is expected to expedite the work. Heretofore the traffic division has been held solely responsible for everything pertaining to traffic administration. Patrolmen attached to other divisions have not taken cognizance of traffic violations between 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. This has been a matter exclusively for the traffic officers.

The police department already is far undermanned, according to Herbert A. Wilson, police commissioner, and the increasing responsibilities of directing traffic are taxing the capacity of the traffic division to the point where men of all divisions must be responsible for a share of the work. A decision in this matter is expected to be reached in the course of a week or two.

An earnest appeal to the public for co-operation is being made in many ways by the police department. There are no funds available for a campaign of education, and what is being done is largely the result of volunteer effort.

Thomas A. Goode, deputy superintendent, believes that public indifference and thoughtlessness can be overcome to a great extent by educating the public to its responsibilities in the matter of traffic, both vehicular and pedestrian. One of the methods being adopted with success is that in which members of Box 52 Association and the Fire Prevention Department tax one and the other in dealing with violations which are usually the result of thoughtlessness. The card is

Where a car is found so parked a red placard is placed on the windshield. At the top is the caption "Will you Co-operate with Us on Our Traffic Problems?" Then follows sections of the rules dealing with these violations which are usually the result of thoughtlessness. The card is

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signed by Theodore A. Glyn, fire commissioner, John O. Taber, chief, Mr. Wilson, and Michael H. Crowley, superintendent of police.
This is only one of the many ways in which the attempt is being made to call attention of the public to the fact that their co-operation is of the problem and their co-operation is vital.

LUMBER SHIPPING BY WATER GAINS

Increase of 23.8 Per Cent in Year—Fruit Rate Unchanged

Delegates from all of the several steamship companies operating vessels in the intercoastal trade between Atlantic and Pacific coast ports, in session at the eastbound rate conference, at San Francisco, have voted to maintain present rates on canned goods, dried fruits in cases, and beans, until Jan. 1, 1925, according to telegraphic advices received today by the American-Hawaiian Line's Boston office. The rate on lumber is an open rate, which means that no agreement has been reached by the conference as to the freight charges, and the result is that the companies are getting from \$12 to \$14 a thousand feet for bringing lumber from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic coast.

Lumber, largely Douglas fir, comprises the bulk of all cargo now moving to the Atlantic seaboard by vessel from the Pacific coast. The fleet of vessels of all lines, operating in this service, aggregates some 800,000-odd tons in vessel measurement. Practically every one of these vessels bring lumber in one form or another on every trip. Demand for building materials in eastern and Atlantic coast states, and the plentiful supply of vessels in which to bring it, is responsible for the heavy movement, say steamship men.

Water borne shipments of lumber from the Pacific coast are gaining steadily, and the Pacific Lumber Inspection Bureau says that cargo shipments totaling 3,744,169,532 feet were shipped in 1923, against 3,024,518,764 feet in 1922, a gain of 23.8 per cent in one year.

CLEANER CITY ESSAY CONTEST ANNOUNCED

—LOWELL, Mass., March 21 (Special).—Pupils of the eighth and ninth grades of the schools in this city have been invited to enter a contest to be conducted under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, which seeks to aid the cleaner city committee of the planning board in its efforts to make Lowell a cleaner municipality, and submit essays on the subject, "How Can We Help to Make Lowell a Cleaner City?"

There will be a preliminary competition in each school, the winner receiving a prize, and a final competition open to the winners in each school and the winner of this contest will receive a prize. The essays must contain not less than 300 words and not more than 600.

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LABOR SEEKS AMENDMENT TO BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT

Winnipeg Member Decries Powers of the Upper House—Ohio Ex-Senator Supports Present Conditions

OTTAWA, March 21 (Special).—That Canada should have the right of amending the British North America Act so as to enjoy the fullest measure of home rule, was the substance of a resolution proposed to the House of Commons yesterday afternoon by J. I. Woodsworth, the Labor leader from Center Winnipeg. Under the act, he said, there was no possibility of reforming or abolishing the Senate, which was reactionary and interfered with the free expression of the will of the people.

Mr. Woodsworth began his remarks by saying that he could not understand why an Englishman leaving his own country and coming to Canada should be placed in an inferior position politically. He believed that the time had arrived to consider how to make this a democratic country, for although the Dominion possessed a large measure of self-determination in foreign affairs, it was still in an anomalous position when it came to such matters as declaring war.

He decried the power of the Senate under the British North America Act to throw out measures passed by the elected representatives of the country, and felt that all authority should be vested more directly in the people, as is guaranteed by a clause in the Constitution of the Irish Free State.

"Why should we not be able to amend our own Constitution?" asked Mr. Woodsworth, explaining that both South Africa and Australia have this right. Great Britain had no written constitution, and yet its Parliament was supreme among legislative bodies. "We ought to be able to alter our Constitution in such a way that we can more effectively deal with the various situations as they arise."

The speaker declared that sentiment was a stronger tie than law to bind the British Commonwealth, and said that this was in keeping with the viewpoint of the Premier of Great Britain whose policy was not to build up one strong centralized organization, but rather a community of nations which will prosper to the extent that each is allowed the fullest freedom of self-determination and self-expression.

Mr. Woodsworth regretted that the act made unemployment insurance and the eight-hour day matters for the provinces to deal with.

T. H. McConea of Battleford, Sask., Progressive, a former member of the Ohio Senate, declared that "you cannot

preserve the provincial governments and pass this resolution as it stands." He was of the opinion that the people of Canada were as free as any on the globe, and were conscious of no restraint from the mother country, even when it came to the matter of determining war.

The resolution was withdrawn.

PICTURE THEATERS OPPOSE MUSIC SUIT

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 21.—The Publishers and Composers' League, has brought suit in the United States District Court here against Rossi Cabot, motion picture theater owner of Torrington, Conn., to recover damages for alleged use of copyrighted music in his programs without paying required royalties.

The Motion Picture Theater Owners Association of Connecticut has engaged counsel to assist in the defense of Mr. Cabot on the ground that a verdict against him might mean that motion picture theater managers not only in Connecticut but all over the United States would have to eliminate music from their programs or pay royalties to the composers or publishers of copyrighted music as the case might be.

Mr. Cabot in his reply says that professional copies of music were sent to him with requests that the same be included in his musical programs as a means of popularizing the songs or instrumental compositions.

REGISTRATION 80 PER CENT
LOS ANGELES, Calif., March 15 (Staff Correspondence).—In a recent dispatch under Los Angeles date line, D. B. Lyons, county registrar of voters, discussing the system of registration of voters at their homes, now in practice here, instead of at the regular polling places, as is the general custom elsewhere, was quoted as saying that "not more than 25 per cent of the eligible voters throughout the United States so much as register, and not more than one-half of these actually vote." The figure that Mr. Lyons gave in this connection was 80 per cent, and not 25 per cent.

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Citizens Bank, Resources \$78,125.00
Citizens Bank, Resources \$39,062.50
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Twilight Tales

Rupert and Robert

AS EVERYBODY knows, there are all sorts of visitors, and some are much more interesting than others.

Visitors come and visitors go. And some are jolly and some are so-so.

For some behave in a grown-up way. And they talk a lot. But never play.

And they shake your hand. And ask your name. But never think of a single game.

But others there are who play with you. Till you wish they'd visit a year or two.

Henry's and Jane's mother and father had a good many visitors, and Henry and Jane were always curious when there was a new one coming. Of course that seldom happened, for visitors are likely to be the same visitors over again, and you know pretty well what to expect when they are coming. But when Henry and Jane heard a new name they were very curious.

Now it so happened that a new visitor had arrived that morning, and what Henry and Jane liked about her was that she was pleasant to look at, and didn't ask them a lot of questions. The more they looked at her the pleasanter she looked. So when they came back from the grocery that afternoon with a large paper bag of clothespins they had been sent to buy for the laundry they were not at all displeased to meet the new visitor in the hall.

"Hello," said the new visitor. "What a jolly bag of potatoes!"

"It isn't potatoes," said Henry. "It's clothespins," explained Jane.

"I know something interesting we might do with two of those clothespins if you brought them back," said the new visitor.

So Henry and Jane carried the paper bag to the kitchen, and came back with two clean white clothespins.

"I suppose," said the new visitor, "that you number among your possessions a box of paints."

Henry and Jane had a box of paints, which was upstairs in the playroom, so upstairs they went. Henry got the box of paints, and Jane got a cup of water to make them paint with. And

the new visitor took a clothespin in one hand and the paint brush in the other.

"We'll call this one 'Rupert,'" said the new visitor. "Rupert shall have black hair, parted in the middle, and a neat mustache, turned up at the ends, and blue eyes and pink cheeks, and a red nose on the head of the clothespin."

"Make another," said Henry and Jane.

"This one," said the new visitor, "is named 'Robert.' He has black hair, parted in the middle, and a neat mustache, turned up at the ends, and blue eyes, and pink cheeks, and a red nose. But his jacket is yellow and his pants are green."

"I think Rupert and Robert look very much alike," said Henry.

"They look enough alike to be twins," said Jane.

"They are twins," said the new visitor. "Rupert and Robert, the Clothespin Twins."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



The Boss was helping his mother shake the dust off of some rugs this morning.

It looked like interesting work and I decided that if I could find a rug small enough for me to handle I would try to help them a little.

I finally located one and after one or two shakes the dust began to fly.

But pretty soon I discovered that it wasn't as easy as I looked and I was about ready to quit when Mrs. Simpson came hurrying over and said she guessed I had better let them do it.

But to show that she appreciated my efforts to help, she spread out one of the rugs and suggested that I make myself comfortable on it and watch them. Now wasn't that a slick way for it to work out?

the time Sherwood enlisted as a private in the fourteenth Ohio infantry in 1861 and was mustered out as a brigadier-general in 1865, he saw the war of the rebellion from a myriad of close-up vantage points. General Sherwood records that Jefferson Davis was responsible for the fact that no goddess of liberty surmounts the Capitol at Washington. He was Secretary of War in Franklin Pierce's cabinet in 1855, and in that capacity rejected the model for a heroic statue which was to crown the dome. Mr. Davis frowned upon the design because in Greece the liberty cap was the symbol of a liberated slave. "The United States was half slave and half free," General Sherwood writes, "and Davis contended that a figure bearing a liberty cap, crowning the national Capitol, would be a menace to the south. At Davis' suggestion, the figure was changed, and instead of a goddess of liberty, the statue is that of a woman with the right hand resting on the hilt of a sheathed sword, the left on a shield and holding an olive wreath."

F. W. W.

MORE COTTON IN NORTH CAROLINA. CHARLOTTE, March 21.—Notwithstanding the slump in cotton, indications are that an increased acreage will be planted in North Carolina.

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On the other hand, in Venezuela the oil law is as nearly satisfactory to every element concerned—companies, Government and people—as is any law yet enacted in any country—not excluding the United States.

Care in Legislation. The Venezuelan petroleum law was worked out with the greatest good faith and sincere interest on the part of the Government. The oil companies interested or likely to be interested in developing petroleum here were consulted, invited to submit suggestions or drafts of the sort of law they felt their experience, considered would be favorable and fair. All these suggestions were taken, and the advice of American and English oil executives sought personally. The resulting law is not perfect—no one would claim that it presents the most workable system to be found, in Latin America, certainly.

This law does two things, definitely. It provides virtually a single tax, on production, the only other charges being annual fees for holding lands, fees large enough to encourage development or else free the lands for exploitation by those who are ready to go forward with it, yet low enough not to be burdensome before production begins. It also sets aside for the Government half of all federal land reserves, as a provision against future needs.

Of course the basis of the law is this recognition of the control of the petroleum under all Venezuelan soil by the Government. Thus is established a practical and permanent basis of contract, so that the title to oil rights given under the law is completely above all questions of damages or possibility of alienation, and it brings all foreign companies under the Venezuelan courts in every matter relating to their business in the country. The fact that under this law approximately \$100,000,000 has already been invested and more is coming every

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ENGLISH TEAMS EVENLY MATCHED

Oxford Meets Cambridge in
Track and Field Meet
Tomorrow Afternoon

LONDON, March 14 (Special Correspondence)—Judging by the form shown in the athletic sports at both universities this year, the fifty-sixth annual track meet between Oxford and Cambridge at Queen's Club, here, on March 22—a fortnight before the boat-race—should provide an exceedingly close struggle for supremacy. Once again it appears likely that overseas athletes will figure prominently in the sides, the star being S. Thomson, formerly of Princeton University, U. S. A., who has been showing fine all-round ability since going into residence at Oxford. In the variety events there a few weeks back, he took first place in the shotput, with 41 ft. 7 in., better than any effort in the intervarsity carnival since the war—first in the 120-yard hurdles in 16.2, second in the 220-yard low hurdles, tied for second with A. M. Mitchell at 5 ft. 6 in. in the running high jump, and won the pole vault at 8 ft. 6 in.

The four Oxford men from whom the choice of sprinters for the 100-yard dash on March 22 was most likely to be made, were G. R. Renwick, New College, D. M. Johnson, Balliol, formerly of McGill University, A. E. Porritt, Magdalen, a New Zealander with a great overseas reputation which he is at last justifying, and B. M. Baker, Balliol, from the University of Virginia. With that remarkable athlete, H. M. Abraham, no longer available, Cambridge can scarcely be up to last year's strength in the sprint. But for the efforts of Abraham, then president of the C. U. A. C. the Light Blues would have met with a smashing defeat 12 months ago. It will be recalled that he won the running broad jump, with a record leap of 23 ft. 7 in., the 100 yards in 16.8, thereby equaling record, and the quarter-mile for them. That is not the full story of his remarkable display that afternoon. He created a record of capturing eight events during his period of participation in the intervarsity sports and winning the 100 yards outright on four successive occasions, and equaled the records of D. MacMillan, who twice did the short sprint in even time, and H. S. O. Ashington, who was the only man previously known to win three intervarsity events at one meeting. Another record he equaled was that of three winning the broad jump. A. R. Alston, who ran second to Abraham in 1923, is still "up," but at the time of writing it looked as if he would have some difficulty in retaining his place, owing to the good performances of V. B. Y. Powell, Caius, C. P. N. Harrison, Trinity, Sir T. G. Devitt, Corpus, the Rugby Blue, and J. F. F. Gregg, Christ's. From this array of talent, allowing for the improvement likely to take place here in the next day, Cambridge will no doubt have picked a speedy pair, capable of fully extending the best Oxford can turn out.

In L. R. Miller and E. P. Hewson, Pembroke, and one from the University, probably, P. H. M. Bryant, Queens', T. L. Greenidge, Hartford, and J. S. Watts, Lincoln, Oxford has sound representatives for the one-mile run. Hewson's name will be familiar to most followers of varsity sport, for he has a Blue for cricket, a Blue for athletics, and a half-Blue for field hockey. Cambridge, too, has every chance of exceeding 25 years, as the obvious choice for Oxford, Lowe and one from A. G. G. Marshall, Jesus; Starr and A. J. L. Turnbull, Downing, would make a powerful Cambridge couple for the longer distance, while, for the shorter, Marshall, who was first string to Abraham last March, might well be accompanied by J. W. Stork, Downing; E. H. Fryer, Jesus; or S. E. Nelson, Fitzwilliam Hall. As the records stand at present, Oxford has won the sports meet 24 times, Cambridge 26 times and on five occasions the honors have been divided.

note. W. E. Stevenson, the American who holds the British quarter-mile championship, seemed certain to run for Oxford at that distance, and Johnson of McGill, who beat him in the varsity sports, seemed the man most likely to accompany him. Renwick, who ran last year, was Johnson's most serious rival. For the "half," J. S. Watts, Lincoln, and H. W. Kerr, Balliol both of whom ran at Queen's Club in 1923, present themselves as the obvious choice for Oxford, while, for the shorter, Marshall, who was first string to Abraham last March, might well be accompanied by J. W. Stork, Downing; E. H. Fryer, Jesus; or S. E. Nelson, Fitzwilliam Hall. As the records stand at present, Oxford has won the sports meet 24 times, Cambridge 26 times and on five occasions the honors have been divided.

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Final Series for Stanley Cup to
Start Saturday—Vancouver
Loses Second Game

STANLEY CUP HOCKEY PLAYOFF
SERIES

Team	Won	Lost	For	Agst	P.C.
Canadiens	0	2	3	6	1,000
Vancouver	2	0	6	3	1,000

MONTREAL, Que., March 21 (Special)—Tomorrow night, Canadiens, National Hockey League champions and winner of the semifinal playoff series against Vancouver, will meet Calgary, Western Canadian Hockey Association leader, in the final two-game series for the Stanley Cup, emblematic of the world's professional hockey championship.

Because of the condition of the ice last night it is hardly thought possible to continue play here Saturday and in all likelihood, unless a sudden change comes in the weather, the final series will be shifted to Ottawa on artificial ice. Although Calgary drew a bye through its defeat of Vancouver in the west, Canadiens look forward to defeating the westerners Saturday, believing that the Tigers' layoff during this series will handicap them.

Calgary, on the other hand, has had opportunity to study the Canadiens' play and with the knowledge that Vancouver was subjected to a far more crushing defeat at their hands in the western series, believe itself quite capable of subduing the speedy Canadiens. Both teams have a sprinkling of veterans and an abundance of youngsters which should keep play both fast and strategic all the time.

Although playing on ice that was practically covered by water, which greatly reduced their speed, and under the added handicap of the rules which are in vogue in the Pacific Coast Hockey Association the Canadiens defeated Vancouver by 2 to 1 in the second game of the series.

Play was not as close as the score indicates, the 2-to-1 final flatter the losers to a considerable extent, but Lehman, in the Vancouver goal, played the most brilliant game that has been seen here this season, frequently turning aside local attackers after they had penetrated the visitors' defense and at times leaving his position to repel the invaders.

Lehman and Vezina took care of everything that was directed their way for the first 45 minutes, and with only 15 minutes to go, neither side had scored, although in the first two periods the Vancouver goal had had a number of close escapes from being passed. Both defenses had easy times stopping

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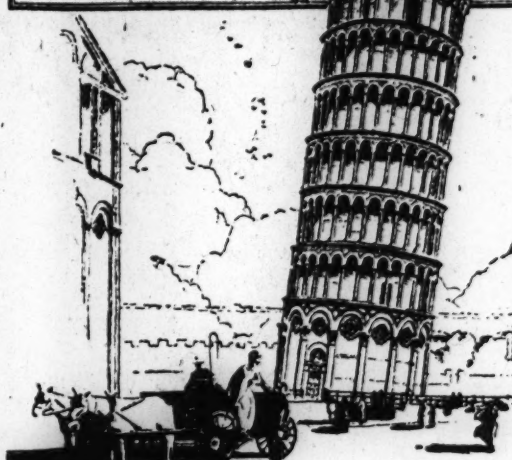
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HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 21—Miss M. B. Thayer of Philadelphia, yesterday defeated Miss Mayne Macdonald, the present Bermuda champion, formerly of Seattle, Wash., and now of Durham, N. H., in the semifinals of the women's tennis championship, 4-6, 8-6, 7-5.

In the same series Miss Marie Wagner of New York, former metropolitan and indoor champion, was defeated by Miss Gladys Hutchins of Bermuda, 12-14, 6-3, 6-3.

In the semifinals of the men's singles, A. H. Chapin Jr. of Springfield, Mass., was defeated by H. L. Bowman, New York State champion in 1923, 6-4, 6-0.

M. Fukuda, the Japanese star, and G. B. Emerson, intercollegiate runner, will meet in the semifinals this morning.

ADMIRAL LONG NAMED

PARIS, March 21—Rear Admiral Andrew Long, formerly commander of the United States naval forces in European waters, a member of the American Peace Commission, and once naval attaché at the Paris embassy, has been appointed American delegate to the Olympic Games which are about to be held. This means that Gen. H. T. Allen, former commander of the American forces in Germany, has withdrawn. A good deal of adverse comment has been expressed on some of the passages in the general's memoirs of the

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WRITE FOR FOLDER

FINANCIAL REFORM RESCUES AUSTRIA

Dr. Zimmermann Reports General Financial Improvement All Through Country

VIENNA, March 4 (Special Correspondence)—In his twelfth report on the financial reconstruction of Austria, the Commissioner-General, Dr. Zimmermann, covers the last month of the first year of the reform scheme, which was to be completed within two years. Departing from the plain recapitulation of what has been accomplished, Dr. Zimmermann deals this time with psychological conditions essential to the success of the reform scheme. He is not altogether satisfied with what has been done in the past year, and insists that there must be a real change in the mental attitude of the whole atmosphere of the reform work, and a return to economy and saving.

Better Currency Conditions
The remarkable improvement already effected in the budget, he says, is undoubtedly due to the discontinuance of many forms of extravagance, but it must be chiefly attributed to the astounding increase in revenue brought about by the stabilization of the crown and the readjustment of incomes. But the Government must not make increased revenue, which is perhaps due to temporary conditions, a pretext for abandoning those far-reaching reforms which are essential if the administrative machinery of the country is ever to be restored to limits commensurate with the area of the new Austria. Individuals must not allow themselves to be misled by the mirage of profits earned as a result of the readjustment in 1923. The people must again display a desire to save, and the sooner this happens the better. After attesting these salutary warnings Dr. Zimmermann takes up the more favorable features of the situation. He finds the financial position as compared with last year intrinsically good. The revenue receipts for November were the highest yet recorded. The Austrian National Bank reserve increased by 10,000,000 gold crowns. The public debt has been decreased by 1,000,000,000. The percentage of cover of notes in circulation, by a reserve of gold and foreign currencies, is 77 per cent, instead of the 20 per cent prescribed by the bank statutes. In these circumstances, Dr. Zimmermann says, one cannot help feeling confident with regard to the future of Austria.

Exports Show Steady Increase
Dealing with the important question of foreign trade, the Commissioner-General remarks that exports in 1923 showed a steady increase, but unfortunately imports also increased to such an extent that the trade balance is steadily becoming less favorable. The increase in the imports of foodstuffs and manufactured articles is much larger than in raw materials, showing therefore an unduly large consumption rather than an advance in production. The increase of the Austrian consumers' purchasing power has had one good result. It has led to the producers discovering the existence of a home market, which has compensated them in part for the loss of foreign markets, occurring at a moment when they could no longer sell in depreciated currency. Trade thus has recovered mainly as a result of home purchases.

Bank deposits increased in the month by 44,000,000 gold crowns and savings deposits by 3,000,000. The number of unemployed is 78,390 against 169,147 a year ago. The number of emigrants leaving Austria to seek better living conditions overseas had diminished.

Summing up the whole situation, Dr. Zimmermann says that the national finances are at present satisfactory, the country's economic position is prosperous, but in each case this remarkable improvement is partly due to special conditions which cannot continue indefinitely. The increase in prices and the end of stock exchange speculation will automatically reduce the purchasing power of Austrian consumers, and will lead to the disappearance of the present active speculation and over-consumption; the trade balance may thereby benefit, especially if Austrian producers now direct their attention to foreign markets.

When once Austrian industries are re-established on a basis affording guarantees for permanent prosperity, and when they begin to pay dividends again, foreign capital will undoubtedly maintain its interest in Austrian business and then a satisfactory balance of payments will be established.

BALTIC COUNTRIES ASK CO-OPERATION

Technical Conference Arranged for Mutual Information

WARSAW, March 1 (Special Correspondence)—The conference between the states of Latvia, Estonia, Finland, and Poland was held in Warsaw recently, under the presidency of the Polish Foreign Minister, Count Zamoyski. The matters discussed were the general political situation, the necessity of keeping peace on the basis of the existing treaties, also the necessity of developing economic relations among the states of eastern Europe. All the participants insisted on the sincerely pacific aims of their respective states and their desire for further mutual understandings.

The conference accepted the project of an arbitration convention for the peaceful settlement of their disputes. It is hoped that the convention will secure the approval of the respective Governments and will be signed in the near future.

It was resolved to continue the action for strengthening mutual economic relations by means of treaties and conventions. A motion was also passed in favor of co-operative action in matters concerning the League of Nations.

It has further been decided to arrange a technical conference at Warsaw for the purpose of promoting mutual knowledge of each other's

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LOWER RATES URGED ON CANADIAN LINES

WINNIPEG, Man., March 12 (Special Correspondence)—An appeal to Canadian railways to make the rates on wheat from Fort William to eastern Canada ports so low as to divert this movement from the American route was made by a commissioner, J. G. Scott, Quebec, at a recent session of the Royal Grain Commission in Winnipeg.

"Why not give our Canadian seaports a chance to develop?" he said. "In Halifax you hear even talk in the Legislature of secession; in Quebec there is definite indignation over the situation; the Americans laugh at us for paying them annually from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 for carrying our grain over a route 500 miles longer than we have at home, a service we can perform for ourselves more expeditiously and better than foreigners."

These are our railroads, these are our products, this is our country. With the best of feeling toward our friends south of the line, I submit we must not simply permit the diversion of this great natural wealth," the commissioner concluded.

Mr. Dalrymple, vice-president of the Canadian National Railways said that Canadian railways were now doing all they could to make the rates in Canada equal if not better than through Buffalo

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Carefully managed by S. F. DUTTON, President.
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The atmosphere of the Hotel Cleveland is as near Homelike as it is possible to make a large hostelry in a large city. Quiet refinement surrounds every move made by every employee. All the conditions conducive to a comfortable stay.

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If you wish superior accommodations and service at consistent rates, the Stowell will please you as it has thousands of men and women prominent in the business, financial and professional world.

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Every room with bath and circulating hot water.
Fireproof building.
225 light, airy rooms with luxurious beds.
Centrally located; courteous and efficient service.

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Excellent meals, at moderate prices. Try our Special Breakfast and Business Men's Luncheon.

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Experts Declare That Sea Airman Need Not First Have Been Sailor

Seaman Would Have to Jettison Most of His Experience
and Ideas Upon Taking Up Air Work

By MAJOR C. C. TURNER

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 6.—There seems to be no end to the discussion whether the sea airman must be a man taken from some sea occupation and adapted to the air, or whether he may be an airman who makes a special study of sea conditions. The discussion is one of the many connected with the claim by a section of the British Naval Service to have an air force of its own, although the settlement of this greater question is not likely to be affected materially by it. In passing, it may be remarked that the British policy of a separate Ministry controlling all air affairs appears likely to be adopted by other powers, including France, in the near future.

When the seemingly reasonable claim that the sea airman must first be a sailor is closely examined it is soon found that there are two sides to the question. The claim is mostly supported by naval men who have no special knowledge of aircraft; but when one seeks the opinion of the airman who have served an apprenticeship to the air one finds a changed view irrespective of their attitude toward the larger question of administration of the services. Indeed, it is the fairly general opinion among former naval men who have been long associated with the British air service that the sailor's special training is as likely to be a hindrance as a help to the sea airman. To the airman, whether he deal with sea or land aircraft, the piloting and navigation of his craft and all that comes under the designation "air" is by far the most important part. It must come first, although afterward there may be specialization for land or sea work, as the case may be.

In fundamentals, say those who hold this opinion, the operation of marine craft is so different from that of aircraft that the knowledge of the sea as a basis for the former becomes valueless when applied to the latter. The theories of navigation for both are similar, and any differentiation necessary in practice is easy to master; but that does not affect the question, for navigation can be acquired by others than sailors or airmen. Knowledge of tides and currents, whether of the sea or of the air, can be acquired by study, but the application of that knowledge to the piloting and operation of aircraft is very different from its application to marine craft, and it is claimed that a man brought up by and on the sea and experienced in seacraft would have to jettison practically the whole of his experience and ideas, and begin all over again from another point of view, upon taking up air work. Supporting this view may be instanced the fact that in recent combined air and sea exercises naval officers expressed their surprise and admiration of the manner in which Royal Air Force pilots, who were entirely lacking in naval training, handled their seaplanes in difficult conditions of wind and tide, and admitted that their own experience would have availed little if they had been called upon to handle such different craft and very fearsome monsters as seaplanes and flying boats.

Here it is necessary to point out that acceptance, without reservation, of this view has little bearing upon questions relating to the overseas operation of aircraft, which requires proper direction, as also do overland operations.

HIGHER RATIO OF WAGE TO PROFIT DEMANDED BY BRITISH MINERS

While Some Earn High Pay, Thousands Fail to Keep Up
With Rise in Living Costs, and Much Poverty Exists

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 5.—To comprehend the circumstances under which a new coal industry crisis appears to be approaching in Great Britain, it is not necessary to try to grasp all the technical and complicated details of the system under which wages are now regulated. The purpose of the Miners' Federation in giving notice to terminate the existing agreement in April is not to abandon the profit-sharing basis embodied in that agreement, but to revise the terms, so that a larger proportion of the proceeds of the industry may be received by the miners, and especially by the lower-paid grades.

Each Field a Separate Unit
Under the agreement each coalfield is regarded as a separate unit for the purpose of computing the wage rates, which are determined for a period of two months by the aggregate profits realized in the preceding two-monthly period. Now, if coal mines were like factories, equal in equipment, the trouble would be less difficult. But they vary greatly, according to geological and other conditions. The profit-making capacity of one mine may be much greater than that of another; and the same diversity appears between whole coalfields. Thus, today, wages are much higher in Yorkshire than in South Wales or Lancashire. On the basis of the total profits of the industry in 1923, round

sign for 25 per cent, unavoidable circumstances for 15 per cent, and errors of judgment for 15 per cent. Apparently, then, it is the human factor that is chiefly to blame, and as that becomes more efficient designers will be enormously helped in their work of true development.

Sea aircraft were handicapped from the start by being mere adaptations from land airplanes. Most of them still betray their origin, but there is now a distinct line of pure design for sea purposes. It has been said that mooring a seaplane is like mooring a fully rigged ship with her sails set. Again, it might be compared to steering a steamship by an air rudder, or driving it with an engine which cannot be reversed and which must be kept "on" often when the chief desire of the pilot is to reduce speed. Just when the pilot of the land airplane brings his machine to rest, and hands over to the ground mechanics, the hardest task of the seaplane pilot begins.

And there the sailor cannot help him. The wind has far greater effect upon sea aircraft than the tide, and the latter can often be ignored. A seaplane at its moorings will ride in a wind of eight miles an hour, and stand up against a fresh breeze running four knots in the opposite direction. An example of the difficulties is provided by an incident that occurred a few months ago when it was desired to shelter a seaplane in harbor. The machine was made fast to a mooring. During the night a fresh breeze sprang up, and next day the seaplane was found at the other side of the harbor, having dragged the mooring buoy and a mass of dredger mooring chains with it. Local sea experts had declared that the mooring would have held a battleship. At Gothenburg last summer an F.5 flying boat dragged an anchor weighing 800-weight across the harbor. It is claimed that permanent moorings for aircraft should weigh not less than a ton.

about £25,000,000, a fairly good wage could be paid all round, but the profit is unequally distributed. It is high in Yorkshire, with its new rich mines, and low in South Wales, where the men cannot rise above the low minimum rates.

Again, some 600,000 of the miners are day wage men who are paid fixed rates, while about 400,000 are piece workers, who actually win the coal and are paid on tonnage rates. Some of these earn high wages, but scores of thousands of the day wage men cannot earn more than 50 per cent above the pre-war wages, with cost of living up by 79 per cent.

These are the main factors of a very difficult problem. The Miners' Federation asks that a new agreement should fix a higher ratio of wages to profits, so that the earnings of the man on the minimum may be brought up to the equivalent of the pre-war standard. The men's leaders point out that while during 1921-22 the owners' profits were undoubtedly very low, the aggregate amount for 1923 is more than 100 per cent above the pre-war profits. They claim that, despite the change to a seven-hour day, the total output in recent months has exceeded the pre-war average. They urge that, in existing circumstances, a large part of the mining population in the worst districts cannot be properly fed and clothed. In a symposium in the British Weekly ministers of religion in the coalfields have testified to the prevailing poverty and its deteriorating effects, especially in South Wales.

Variation in Earnings Unavoidable

The mine owners do not, broadly speaking, dispute the existence of this poverty. Their main argument is that the variation in the earnings in different coalfields is unavoidable. If a higher minimum wage were adopted, they say, it would be impossible for many collieries, with high production costs, to continue in operation. On the other hand, if coal prices were advanced to pay the higher wages, the revived export trade would be threatened and home manufacturers would be hampered in competition for foreign trade by higher fuel costs. The owners claim that the amount of profit in 1923 should be considered in relation to the very low profits—and actual losses in some mines—during the worst period of the depression.

In reply to this, the Miners' Federation argues that the men suffered severely, both from semistarvation wages and unemployment, in 1921-22, and that the actual total profit of £25,000,000 in 1923 must be taken as the test of the ability of the industry to pay higher wages as long as the improved trade in the industry continues.

Frank Hodges and others have argued that, as nationalization does not appear to be practical politics at present, the coal owners themselves should devise some means of unifying the proceeds of the industry by combination or trustification, under safeguards for the public, so that the proceeds as a whole might be available for the equalization of both wages and profits.

The owners say that this is impracticable, that the district must continue to stand alone, and that only a substantial increase in individual output can the economic position of the lowest-paid men be improved. To get this increased output they say that it is necessary to revert to the eight-hour day, but this proposal is vigorously rejected by the federation. These are, broadly, the issues and arguments on which the fateful negotiations of the next few weeks will be conducted.

ALABAMA DRIVE ON ILLITERACY
MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 10 (Special Correspondence).—A campaign against illiteracy, sponsored in this State by the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs, will begin March 21, and last until March 29. W. W. Brandon, Governor, has notified the federation that he will endorse the movement, and call on all educational facilities in the State to further the sale of stamps for the purpose of extending education into backwoods districts.

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The New S.S. REPUBLIC



First Sailing April 29th

For Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen from New York

A NEW American flag passenger liner will take her place on the North Atlantic with the sailing of the S. S. REPUBLIC April 29th. The REPUBLIC represents the most modern ideas in shipbuilding—twin screw, oil-burning, 615 feet long, 18,400 gross registered tons.

The decoration and equipment follow the distinctive style which has proved so popular in the great S. S. LEVIATHAN. The social hall, ladies' salon, writing room, smoking room, tea room, are like the great public rooms of a modern American hotel.

The REPUBLIC is a cabin ship—carrying only cabin and third class passengers. This means that all

cabin passengers will have complete freedom of the ship and at a remarkably low rate of passage—from \$125 up, New York to Europe. She will be a running mate of the S. S. AMERICA, largest cabin ship in the world.

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Nothing higher. NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR TWIN BEDS.

Booklet and Map on request. Every room has private bath.

GEO. B. STAYERS, Resident Manager

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Nothing higher.

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British Empire Exhibition Notes

Wembley, March 5

By Special Correspondence

NOVEL feature of the display in the Australian pavilion at the exhibition will be the exhibits of fresh flowers from Australia. Frozen in ice blocks, the flowers will be carried in ships' cool stores, and on arrival in London they will be placed in a glass-fronted refrigerated chamber in the Australian pavilion at the exhibition.

Throughout the run of the exhibition, there will be a succession of exhibits of rare interest. Embedded in transparent ice, will be seen the Waratah, Christmas Bush, Boronia, Flannel Flower, and other specimens representative of the wide range of beautiful flowers that grow in luxuriant profusion in the Australian bush.

Electricity at Wembley Exhibition will provide the 2,000,000 magic lights required to illuminate 216 acres of palaces and grounds. Electricity will provide the motive power for conveying considerably more than half the 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 visitors to the "symbol" of the Empire. Electricity will be used for novel forms of transport in and around the exhibition grounds. Electricity will be used for ventilation purposes.

But electricity's own proclamation will be made in the 100,000 square feet, occupying half the entire space of the Palace of Engineering, probably the largest concrete building in the world. Here will be arranged the finest collection of electrical engineering machinery and material ever assembled in any exhibition, demonstrating as never before, the rapid and continuous development of electrical science. A fully equipped and working power station will also be "on view" to visitors at all times from a special gallery which has been specially erected for the purpose.

"Mr. Bernard Shaw has long since said everything he has to say on the subject of a national theater 10 times over; and he will not say it again for less than two season tickets, two free dinners every day the exhibition is open, and a check for £1000 on the nail."

That was the response which Mr. Bernard Shaw gave to a question for his view on the value of a national theater.

Through "Country Life" the British Drama League has offered £400 for the best design for a national theater submitted in public competition, and a model of the winning design is to be erected in the theater section of the Palace of Arts at the forthcoming exhibition at Wembley.

The exhibition authorities who will presently be embarking on vast advertising schemes understand the sentiment that condemns advertisement signs on the highways. They have declared themselves on the side of public opinion in the matter.

"The ramifications of British Empire Exhibition publicity are world-wide," said the controller of publicity recently. A striking illuminated folder map, created by Kennedy North, the well-known artist, and bearing information about the exhibition in letter press and pictures, has already run to an issue of 5,000,000. Industrial firms have taken supply by the hundred thousand for distribution to their customers, a world-famed firm of tourist agents has sent out 600,000 copies to all corners of the earth, the Cunard Steamship Company has taken 100,000, a railway group has taken over 200,000 for display and a great banking firm 250,000.

The finest aquarium in Europe, with one exception—that of Naples—is being built at Wembley, and the strangest of fish from all parts of the world are being collected for it. Fishermen on all the seven seas are hunting for specimens to make one of the most remarkable collections of submarine creatures ever seen in Great Britain.

There will also be a fine collection of sea anemones, and visitors will be able to see them fed. Some of these most gorgeous "animal plants" will come from the Mediterranean.

The Wembley Aquarium, which is being built by the MacFisheries Ltd., is a long building, at one end of which will be the reproduction, with rushing water, of a salmon river with salmon swimming in it, and at the other a seascape. The large tanks will be ranged along one side of the room, and in the center will be great observation bowls full of smaller fish. It is hoped that native divers will be brought from Africa to dive for pearls in a deep pool in the aquarium.

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Admirably situated half way be-
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Ideal as a headquarters. Inciden-
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New England cooking.

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Where Boston's world of pleasure is
at your very door. Pleasant rooms
and comfortable beds. Excellent
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year round for transient and permanent guests.

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Recipes From an Old Cook Book

FORTUNATE is the household which has a tattered, battered, personally-written cook book in a remote corner in its kitchen cupboard. This highly-annotated, intimate volume holds many family secrets which mothers pass on to daughters, that friends give only to favored friends. The recipes published below are all taken from such a book, one which has held its honored place in a branch of the Vanderbilt family. Although the bindings bid fair to part company, the pen-written copies of the favorite recipes are still clear and distinct and bear evidence of the painstaking responsibility felt in the performance of housewifely duties. Many new and interesting things in regard to foods and cooking are constantly learned and published, but is there one among us who holds in higher esteem the modern foods than those of yesterday?

Creamed Oysters in Green and Red Peppers

Put a pint of oysters with their liquor in a saucepan and let come to a boil. Then put them in a bowl. Have boiling 1/2 pint cream or milk and add a good deal celery salt (or to taste), also red pepper, chopped parsley, 1 tablespoonful butter, and then the oysters. Let come to a boil and add a dash of Worcestershire sauce, and it desired the consistency of the sauce, 1 even tablespoonful cornstarch. Cut six raw red and green peppers in halves; scrape out the inside, and serve the creamed oysters in these cases, as an entrée.

"Kedgeroo"—an Indian Dish

Boil and let cool one pound of halibut or salmon, then pick all the bones out of the fish. Cook one-half cupful rice. Put rice and fish together in a saucepan and add a little cream, one tablespoonful butter, salt to taste, and a dash of cayenne. Just before serving add one hard-boiled egg, chopped fine.

Lobster Newburg

Meat of one large lobster, 1/2 pint of rich cream, 3 egg-yolks, 2 tablespoonfuls butter; red pepper, salt, anchovy sauce or a lemon. Have chafing dish thoroughly heated; melt butter, add lobster; stir till butter is well mixed with it. Season with red pepper and salt, add 2 teaspoonfuls anchovy sauce or 1 teaspoonful lemon juice, 1/2 pint cream into which the 3 yolks have been beaten. Cook about 10 minutes and serve.

Notes—The fresh lobster is better than the canned and perhaps less expensive. Cut the pieces of lobster into little cubes before using; the small claws may be employed for decorating the plate on which hot toast for each person has been placed. Parsley and a slice of boiled egg may also be used for decoration. Instead of rich cream one may use milk with cornstarch to thicken it, and then beat up in it the yolks of three eggs. After making the lobster and butter together and adding the seasoning, wait till they are heated thoroughly through before adding "cream." Ten minutes is about the time necessary for it to boil. Stir all the time, and put plenty of red pepper in. When boiling, serve.

Codfish Pie for 10 People

Soak overnight in cold water 2 pounds salt codfish. Rinse next morning in cold water and break up into small pieces, taking out the large bones. Put fish in colander; drain thoroughly again in hot water. Then draw and pick out every bone and tough piece of skin which may remain. Place in a bowl of cold water and pick fish into small pieces about the size of top of thumb. Put into colander, and rinse again in cold water, testing to see if salt has been sufficiently eliminated. Put in 1 whole nutmeg, grated, 6 stalks celery, 1 bunch parsley, 2 good-sized beets boiled until soft, and 4 of a medium-sized onion, all chopped fine. Use pepper to taste. Next, mix in, if you choose, 1 quart of oysters, with enough of the juice to make the pie moist. Then shake in from your dredger about 1/2 cupful of flour. Add 6 ounces of butter, cut into small pieces. Stir together with a wooden spoon. Line a baking dish with finely mashed potatoes; then put in the mixture, smoothing it over and "bumping" it up in the middle. Sprinkle with cracker crumbs upon which place a few small pieces of butter. Set your pie, when all ready for the oven, in an ordinary tin meat dish so that the drippings from the pie will not burn and thus destroy its flavor. Bake in a good oven about 1/2 hour.

Hot Cheese Sandwiches

Slice the bread very thin and cut it round with a large biscuit cutter. Put a thick layer of grated cheese

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5 of silk, each one different, in beautiful color patterns. 1 (your choice) of gold or silver imported braid.

All 6 for \$1

Money refunded if you are not delighted.

BESS McKAY

1644 E. 35th Street Cleveland, Ohio

between the two forms; sprinkle with salt and a dash of cayenne pepper and press the round pieces of bread well together. Fry them to a delicate brown on each side in equal parts of hot lard and butter, and serve very hot.

Cheese Balls

Mix a few drops of sweet oil, onion, or tarragon vinegar with Neufchâtel cream cheese. Season with red pepper and minced parsley. Serve with a spray of parsley to garnish each ball.

Cheese Soufflé

Thicken one cupful of milk with one-fourth cupful flour and cook thoroughly. Add two egg yolks and then melt in the sauce one-fourth pound cheese, grated or chopped fine. Pour into baking dish, buttered, and bake 20 minutes. Serve directly, as it falls quickly.

Cheese Straws

Use scraps of plain or puff paste trimmed from patties or pies. Sprinkle with grated cheese.

A Card Index for Recipes

FROM time to time it is pleasant to reorganize the kitchen arrangements. The writer found the introduction of a simple card index a great help toward the elimination of unnecessary work in hunting through cookery books for new dishes.

A small card index outfit costing next to nothing was purchased. Good receipts previously collected were neatly pasted on the cards provided, and arranged in alphabetical order.

At the end of each week it is an easy matter to run through the index and take out the cards needed for each day of the coming week. By this means a good deal of time can be saved and purchases made well ahead of time. The card index idea is very simple and may be introduced by the housewife in other ways than the one indicated. Names and addresses of advertisers to patronize for household requirements are conveniently referred to when thus arranged.

A Modernist Among Photographers

"THE opportunity to live in the Village," said Miss Margaret Watkins to the writer, "is the only thing which makes life in New York tolerable to me."

The writer had become interested in Miss Watkins' work at her "one man" exhibition at the Art Center, and had asked this remarkable photographer to talk for The Christian Science Monitor about her methods. At the moment artist and interviewer were chatting together beside the real logs in the broad fireplace in Miss Watkins' living room.

Miss Watkins delights in making pictures and patterns out of commonplace materials. Indeed, it is her power to do this which has given her a unique position among photographers. Her compositions of cooking utensils in a kitchen sink, of eggs on a drain board, of vegetables on a table; of a curtained and light-battered window on whose sill the contents of the kitchen cabinet have overflowed, are all examples of her skill in creating beautiful designs and of her complete independence of sentimentality regarding subject matter.

Miss Watkins has an acute disliking of sentimentality and a passionate love of pattern.

When she interprets character through portraiture, invariably she achieves an individual. Her method is to have her subject spend the day with her. Each goes about her occupations, but Miss Watkins watches the play of light from the windows, from the fire, from the candles, upon her sitter's face and figure. Finally the consummate moment announces itself by a sudden revealing phase of light and shadow. The character, bereft of sentimental contours, stands out as an expression of intellect, of form.

Miss Watkins has the sculptor's love of form. "Sometimes," she said to the writer ardently, "one sees a

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Jewels Cut From Sandwich Glass

HAZEL BLAKE FRENCH, artist and jeweler, is preserving in an unusual form bits of the fascinating glass which, until 1888, was made by 500 men and boys to the value of \$600,000 a year, in the factories at Sandwich, Mass.

Everyone who has collected glass, or visited the collections of early American glass in museums, knows the beautiful old wares made on Cape Cod. The glass factories established by Deming Jarvis in 1825 were the first in New England, and among the first in America. They had the Government contract for lighthouse lenses in greens, reds and greeny-blues; and less vivid colors were pressed into articles for household use.

At the height of this factory's prosperity a delegation from Pittsburgh visited the plant and persuaded the workers to form a union. The new rules and restrictions imposed by the union caused trouble between the employers and employees. A strike was ordered, in spite of the fact that the fires were ever drawn, they would never be relighted. The plant was closed.

Now these factories are being torn down and their ruins and dumps covered inch by inch for bits of the old glass, much of which is being cut, polished and set in pieces of hand-wrought jewelry by Hazel Blake French.

When questioned as to how she came to use this glass for jewelry, Mrs. French said, "Since I have been for

many years a summer resident of Sandwich, and have also passed several winters here, I have had many opportunities to explore the deserted old works with their cavernous blackened interiors. In the big central rooms stood the enormous brick chimneys with their melting pots and all around over the crumbling brick floor and scattered under the rotting wooden benches were by the blowers, were fantastic bits and lumps of the most gorgeous colors imaginable.

"Running from the central chimneys were long mysterious tunnels of brick through which the red-hot finished glass had to pass slowly for hours until it was completely cool. Around the yawning mouths of these black tunnels I found mounds of marvelous color. Even in that gloomy interior these fantastic fragments reflected wonderful light from the stray sunbeams that managed to come in through the high grimy windows and the holes in the roof. When I carried these pieces out to the light of day, they became gems of the rarest colors—glowing rubies, flashing sapphires, tawny ambers, grassy emeralds, canary topazes, and all were as clear as crystal.

"Further explorations of the outside promontories revealed dumps of the rough glass containing pieces in all sizes, shapes, and colors. I began to dig, feeling all the time like a 'Forty-Niner,' and every minute becoming more and more enthralled by the colors I unearthed. Being an artist and craft worker (I am a graduate of the Boston Museum school, and have studied with G. Howard Walker, George J. Hunt, and others), I simply could not leave all that color on the dump, so I began collecting, though at the time I did not know what I should do with it.

"After accumulating 25 different colors, I decided to explore the other old factory a little distant from the first one. There I found a veritable gold mine in the form of beautiful Venetian glass, for the making of which Sandwich had imported Italian workers. This was composed of harmonizing or contrasting colors flooded together, and poured while molten on

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Highest Quality Human Hair.

Single or double mesh cap or fringe.

All colors except white or gray at this price.

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You must be satisfied or money refunded.

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Silk Cords and Tassels

for Mirrors and Pictures

Careful Attention—Post Paid

\$1.00 Each

Length approximately 36 inches.

Rose, Blue, Mulberry, Gold, Black, Brown, Sand, Silver, Gray, Polychrome, Blue and Gold, Black and Gold.

Sarachek

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slabs covered with pure gold dust, then rolled up and blown.

"I continued to collect and cast about to see how I could save all this glory from going to waste. Then suddenly it came to me that it would make most beautiful jewelry, and that it ought to cut as well as any semiprecious stone." I promptly sent some pieces to my lapidary, with instructions to cut and polish it as he would any precious stone in the rough. The results were beyond my wildest hopes. The cut pieces didn't look in the least like glass, especially the opaque ones. Some were exactly like lovely pieces of lapis, malachite, turquoise, and Chinese jade.

"The Venetian glass being very rich in color and variety, I usually make up in plain band settings for pendants to hang on ribbons. I have tried to show in my settings the spirit of the times during which this glass was made, and so have kept them fairly simple, using many of the twist-wire designs so much in vogue during that period. I use silver almost entirely, as I do not think any glass, even old Sandwich, is worthy of gold. However, in some things where a warm colored setting is needed, as is the case with the amber glass, I do use a very fine gold to produce the proper harmony.

"I make the glass up into pendants, bar-pins, brooches, rings and earrings—some with lovely clear drops. I unearthed numerous little finished glass balls of all colors, and color combined with crystal, which I have polished and fitted with little silver caps like the hull of a strawberry. These dangle from a cord and have been very popular."

Two New York shops sell Mrs. French's jewelry, and they sell it so fast that they keep her hard at work.

A Hash Hint

When preparing hash, if a slice of dry bread is ground through, following the meat and potatoes, not only will every morsel come from the grinder, but the flavor of the hash will be much improved.

Before baking apples, prick the skins with a fork. This will keep the skins from bursting open and preserve the shape of the apples.

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A Loaf of Bread—Patented

TO LEARN to make a loaf of bread does not, as a rule, require many months of practice, but when the product aims to embody in its composition all the elements of a balanced ration the process is a different matter. Such a loaf was evolved by Miss Fannie O. Marquis of New York and she spent the larger part of 10 years in working out her theory. Success finally crowned her efforts, then she patented her loaf.

Miss Marquis was at the time employed by a Wall Street firm, but to realize her ambition she gave up her position, left her pretty apartment in a desirable part of the city and took up her residence in Greenwich Village, renting a floor in a rear tenement. There, with expenses reduced to a minimum, she took up her task alone.

"You see," said Miss Marquis, "my great problem was to combine those foods containing large amounts of vitalizing elements into a loaf that would not only be attractive looking but palatable and a balanced whole food."

"In order to get the required amount of fatty substance, however, I tried every known ingredient, but the results were invariably discouraging. I was not convinced, however, that the fat problem could not be solved and I continued my tests. It was in 1915 that I chanced to read an article written by a professor at Stamford University on the value of the ripe olive as an article of daily consumption."

"The idea then occurred to me that the olive, used in its natural state, might retain its fat. I tried mixing it, both in its ripe and green states, with the other ingredients of my loaf, but always in the belief that I must add to it some other fat, if only in small quantity. After repeated failures, I tried using the olive alone as shortening."

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PROBABLE LEASE OF NORFOLK ROAD SENDS UP STOCK

Common Would Be Put in Preferred Position by Pennsylvania Railroad Guarantee

With a pretty definite prospect of a lease being concluded with the Pennsylvania Railroad, it is not surprising that Norfolk & Western stockholders are enjoying a rapid advance. Committees of both the Pennsylvania and Norfolk & Western have been named to take up the lease matter, so that developments in the near future seem assured.

Reports that the Interstate Commerce Commission might not approve of the proposed lease had the effect of causing the stock to recede today somewhat from yesterday's high level.

Probabilities are that the project will narrow down to the question of whether the dividend guarantee to Norfolk & Western common stockholders will be 7 or 8 per cent, the latter figure being more likely. If such a guarantee is given, Norfolk & Western common are fully warranted, and probably even higher prices would be justified.

Lease Gives Strength

Norfolk & Western has been paying regular 7 per cent dividends since 1916 and in addition since that time has been paying, for a part of the period, extra dividends of 1 per cent per annum. No extras were paid in 1921, but in 1922 and 1923, but these payments were resumed in 1922 and since continued, the last extra being paid Dec. 15, 1923.

Earnings of the road have been such as to amply justify continuance of the current rate of dividends, irrespective of any lease. But the guarantee of strong company like the Pennsylvania, of course, puts the stock in a preferred position.

If a rental were arranged guaranteeing 8 per cent dividends, the stock at 130 would still be selling to yield about 6.2 per cent on the investment. It is interesting to note that Boston & Albany stock, with the strong guarantee of the New York Central, paying 8 1/2 per cent, sells at 147 1/2, to yield slightly less than 6 per cent.

Stock Dividend Possible

There has been some discussion of the possibility that Norfolk & Western might declare a stock dividend of 15 or 20 per cent, and that the lease to the Pennsylvania would then guarantee a 7 per cent dividend on the larger amount of stock. This would be equivalent to giving stockholders a somewhat higher return than 8 per cent.

In 1923, Norfolk & Western earned \$5,591,621 gross, which was considerably the largest in its history, and exceeded 1922 by \$5,238,795, or about 5.8 per cent. That was the best previous year. Earnings per share for 1923, at \$13.85, were the largest since 1917, when \$15 a share was reported. The amount of common stock outstanding, however, has been increased through bond conversions, the stock standing at the end of 1923 being \$128,998,700, compared with \$120,445,400 at the close of 1922. In 1922 earnings were equivalent to \$10.65 a share on the \$127,926,900 common stock.

Less Than 6 Per Cent Return

It is interesting to note that even with these excellent results Norfolk & Western was still considerably short of a 6 per cent return on price in the quarter. Net operating income of \$19,877,676 was equivalent to only 5.41 per cent on railroad property investment of \$367,083,393, including materials and supplies and also investment in company mines which produce fuel coal for the use of Norfolk & Western Railway only.

In 1922 return on property investment was 5.21 per cent, the highest ever realized was 8.65 per cent in 1916, when property investment was considerably smaller. In that year, the balance available for the common stock was equivalent to \$17.80 a share.

Had the Transportation Act then been in effect, Norfolk & Western would have been subject to capture of one-half the excess earnings, or 6 per cent, on the value of property devoted to transportation.

YEARLY EARNINGS OF ALL-AMERICAN CABLES SMALLER

NEW YORK, March 21.—All-American Cables net profit of \$2,962,032 after debenture, federal taxes, etc., for 1923 is equal to 12 1/2 per cent on \$23,687,580 stock, compared with \$3,336,340, or 12.59 a share, on \$26,838,000 stock in 1922. The consolidated statement of All-American Cables, Inc., and Mexican Telephone for the year follows:

	1923	1922
Gross rev.	\$7,320,951	\$7,929,887
Exp. & dep.	2,751,492	2,137,925
Net rev.	4,569,459	5,791,962
Other inc.	191,658	822,938
Total inc.	4,761,117	6,614,900
Fed. tax	391,116	440,578
Net profit	4,370,001	6,174,322
Divs.	1,611,897	1,549,125
Surplus	2,758,104	4,625,197

The estimated net income of \$100,119 after charges on the first quarter ended March 31, 1924, is equal to \$3.36 a share on \$26,867,580 stock, compared with \$2.74 a share, or \$2.77 a share, on \$26,838,000 stock in the first quarter of 1923.

AUCTION OF THE OSAGE OIL LEASES BRINGS BIG PRICES

TULSA, Okla., March 21.—The second day of the Osage oil leases auction brought \$5,851,000, making \$14,193,800 for two days. Two of nine Burbank tracts brought \$1,990,000 and \$1,765,000, the former, purchased by the Midland Oil Company, subsidiary of Empire Oil & Fuel, setting a new high for individual tracts. It was described as the north-west quarter of section 14-27-5.

A check-up of major Burbank purchases shows Corden Oil & Gas Company invested \$3,745,000 in two tracts, Phillips Petroleum Company \$1,864,000 in three tracts, and Prairie Oil & Gas \$1,825,000 in one tract.

Fifteen Burbank tracts sold during the two days brought \$13,352,000 or \$5568 an acre, as compared with \$4788 in the previous five tracts. Five tracts exceeded \$10,000 an acre, the highest being \$12,439, which Midland Oil paid the second day.

NEW ENGLAND BUILDING

Statistics of building and engineering operations in New England, compiled by F. W. Dodge Corporation, show that contracts awarded the week ended March 18, 1924, \$7,682,300, in the corresponding period of 1923, \$5,481,300, and in the corresponding period of 1922, \$1,525,700.

BUTTERICK CO'S INCOME UP

The net income of \$25,551 for the year 1923 is equal to \$1.65 a share on preferred dividends, to \$3.30 a share on common, compared with \$24,917 or \$3.45 a share in 1922.

MACARA'S STRONG ARGUMENTS FOR COTTON CONTROL

Says the Lack of Organization Chief Cause of Lancashire Troubles

MANCHESTER, March 10 (Special Correspondence).—To the question, What is the Lancashire cotton industry suffering from? various answers have been given. Overcapitalization, some have said. The decline of our foreign markets, owing to foreign competition and other causes, others have said. Gambling in cotton futures, have said yet another section. While others, yet again, have pointed accusing fingers at the American cotton grower, who, in their opinion, is deliberately restricting his crops in the interests of his pocket.

But in the minds of competent observers, there exists no doubt that the chief cause of Lancashire's cotton troubles is a lack of organization resulting from a narrow, selfish, and individualistic policy, which can only be removed by the adoption of a plan of control based on co-operation.

Foremost among these advocates of control is Sir Charles W. Macara, whose Federation gives power to his opinions. He has perhaps written and spoken more about the question of cotton control than any other man in the industry, and has more than once proved himself to be a true prophet.

He denies that there can be overcapitalization when at today's prices it would be impossible to replace the buildings and machinery that anything like the cost at which the majority of the mills were turned over during the period of recapitalization.

Need Not Fear Competition

Foreign competition he regards as negligible, and offers figures in support of his contention that Lancashire still holds the key of the supply of cotton clothing to the world. His argument is that of the 50,000,000 spindles owned by Lancashire, 12,000,000 supply the home trade of 50,000,000 people, while the remaining four-fifths are dependent upon foreign markets for employment. He points out that Lancashire has between them only 67,000,000 spindles to supply the wants of a combined population of 1,010,000,000, Lancashire has practically no foreign competition to fear.

Now it is obvious, says Sir Charles, that an industry, which depends for its employment on the supply of raw materials, must be subjected to greater vicissitudes than an industry which is largely engaged supplying finished goods, so that any untoward happenings in these markets, such as famine, earthquake, war, or shortage of raw material, must of necessity affect the English cotton industry more than that of any other country. It was, therefore, madness to have gone on competing for the greatly reduced volume of trade brought about by contingencies over which the industry had no control, instead of facing them in an intelligent manner, and regulating supply to demand.

Advocates Gambling Penalty

Sir Charles has had considerable experience in the bleaching trade, and in support of his contention that the industry has shown how the combined Scottish and Irish bleachers, by sharing, at his suggestion, the quantity of goods to be bleached, have been able to establish a system of control enabled the Bleachers' Association recently to pay the best dividend it has ever paid, and this despite the fact that they had only 50 per cent employment.

While he strongly condemns gambling in cotton futures, Sir Charles disagrees with those who advocate the introduction of dealing in futures, unless there is no future dealing, unless there is no actual cotton held against them, and to prevent outsiders, who "simply stake nothing and pick up differences," from exploiting the market and making the cotton trade, he would insist on a substantial deposit, or tax, on every futures transaction, the money to be called for his genuine trade, when he called for his cotton and forfeited in the case of the gambler.

Control a Necessity

Sir Charles admits that the American cotton grower has pursued a policy of restriction, but he points out that had the industry adopted the same he would have in the year 1914—what found the world with an unusually large crop of cotton and a great number of the world's spindles at a standstill—created that cotton reserve which he had for so long advocated, instead of taking the narrow view and seeing nothing but the loss of a few cents a pound at a very low price, the American planters would not have lost as heavily as they did, and would not now be making millions of dollars for the way they were let down.

Sir Charles Macara is no pessimist, for he believes Lancashire is by no means played out, and that 1924 will be far better than the year preceding it. He is nonetheless vigorous in his advocacy of control, without which he sees little hope of recovery, and it is his opinion that not long will elapse after control has been adopted in the American spinning section before the spinners of Lancashire and the manufacturers are clamoring to come in, so marked will be its good effects.

Since the above story was written, cables have been received indicating that 98 per cent of the firms engaged in the spinning industry have agreed to support the movement for control of output.

SOUTHWEST ROADS EXPECT BUSY YEAR

NEW YORK, March 21.—"Railroads in the southwest are destined this year to enjoy heavy traffic, particularly as a result of the improvement in oil, cotton, and lumber industries and the good outlook for grain crops," Chairman L. L. Lore of the Kansas City Southern says. "Commercial and financial conditions along southwestern roads are in distinct contrast with those of the northwest, summer, and early fall months look particularly promising. What the late fall and the post-election period may bring forth remains to be seen."

Visited the oil fields and found a notable improvement in sentiment. No extensive drilling has been begun, but operations reflect a distinct recovery.

WHOLESALE PRICE UNCHANGED

The index number for wholesale prices in the United States, compiled by the Federal Reserve Board, remained unchanged at 165 for February. The point decline in consumers' goods was occasioned by a decrease particularly in cotton cloth, milk, eggs and potatoes.

Among the Railroads

By FRANKLIN SNOW

THE terms of a 50-year contract entered into last week between the Southern Pacific and Western Pacific, the lines of which cross the Sierra Nevada Mountains, are to be operated as a double-track system, thus giving the "Overland Route" from Chicago (the Northwestern Union Pacific-Southern Pacific) a double-tracked line for all but 204 miles.

In substance, the contract states: Between Woodbine, Calif., and Sacramento, Nevada, the Western Pacific will handle traffic for the Southern Pacific as occasion may arise over its line. The bridge, the Southern Pacific will perform a bridge service between Suisun and Sacramento. The Pacific Fruit Express will operate, in addition to its own refrigerator cars, the "refrigerator" cars of the Western Pacific.

The basis of payment will be per loaded car moved over the rails of each company, and it is expected that the Western Pacific—which has been in a hard struggle since its construction as a rival to the Central Pacific (now the S. P.)—will benefit materially by this reciprocal agreement. While the line has been reported to be in good shape physically, it will be necessary to incur rather heavy maintenance expenditures to bring the road up to the proper standard to handle the increased traffic which it will be called upon to move. The Southern Pacific is to stand three quarters of the money expended for this purpose, the Western Pacific one quarter.

This joint use of two parallel lines, while not in the sense of a merger of railways, is nevertheless in keeping with the purpose of the Transportation Act, which is to develop the best use of existing facilities by several roads, and it is the sanguine prediction of interested officials that four times the volume of business can be handled over the new double track route which it was possible to move over two independent lines.

New England's Railroads

With a view to discussing frankly, and without bias, the most favorable method of solving New England's railroad problem, the College of Business Administration of Boston University has, under the auspices of Prof. William M. Duffus, inaugurated a weekly forum meeting, Thursdays at 8 p. m., at 325 Boylston Street, to which all are welcome. These meetings will be addressed by members of the several public utility commissions of New England and by newspaper editors.

Professor Duffus states, "The college is committed to no plan of consolidation and is interested only in doing what it can to promote the freest and most intelligent possible discussion of the problem."

It cannot be said that there is a lack of interest in this subject, for the New England consolidation case, which was attended by men in all walks of life who testified as to their desires in the premises.

What is possible interest the Pennsylvania and the New York Central would take in developing New England when their principal interests lie in Philadelphia and New York is a difficult question for those arguing a merger. However, Nor is it clear that the trunk lines, after obtaining control of these roads, would offer as reliable service as New England now enjoys, for the reason that they would have to deal with the routing of this traffic, whereas now, they must solicit it upon the basis of the service rendered.

Record Transcontinental Journey

Hastening from Pasadena to New York recently, Mrs. A. H. Smith, wife of the former president of the New York Central lines, made a new record for the run of 3200 or more miles. The actual running time was 66 hours, an average speed of 50 miles an hour. The record was maintained for the distance. The elapsed time, however, was approximately 68 hours, as several stops were necessary on the route.

Mrs. Smith's special train over the Santa Fe covered the distance between Los Angeles and Chicago in 49 hours, compared with the Santa Fe's record time of 45 hours, made in 1905 in competition for a million-dollar prize. The train of two private cars, two coaches and a baggage car (presumably more cars were carried than were actually necessary in order to insure easier riding) made the run to Chappaqua, N. Y., in 19 hours, via Albany and the Boston & Albany, to New York, where it arrived at 10:30 p. m. This last part of the run was exceptionally fast, being an hour faster than the Twentieth Century makes the run to the Grand Central over the well-known Pullman line.

Partisan Politics or Patriotism?

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Presidential possibilities appear to be the prevailing subject of the daily papers of the United States for public consumption.

But instead of setting forth any particular party program, or proposing any specific policy, the papers are full of heartily endorsed proposals for world peace and prosperity, what is the picture presented by the political field? The late President left, as his bequest to the Senate, the task of finding some method by which "our own United States" might take its rightful place as leader in establishing peace through justice, and its consequent good will among men of all races and creeds.

Utterly ignoring this urgent need, the Senate seems mainly occupied in exposing the "scandals" of the rival aspirants for the presidential chair.

By all means let any unconvicted criminals be denounced and exposed, no matter how high their social standing. The courts of law should be kept efficient and to speedily convict and punish all these. Even granting there may be such guilty persons in the country, are Americans, therefore, instead of our two lately honored Presidents, to be the world's laughing stock? Is there to be no nobler work before Congress, which has done so well in the past, as to bring about a permanent peace through justice, and the business of mutual recrimination by heated political partisans?

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tells us they "staggered and stumbled" into the last; why, then, no discussion, I have no doubt, would have averted it? An international court for such judicial discussion has been for many years the ideal of good government, America's leading statesmen. Cannot we have, instead of personalities and abuse, some statement of each party's platform, and this all-important matter of substituting justice for force?

May we not be definitely told what plan either party has to avert the impending destruction of civilization by a war of poison gas, wholesale blotting out by radio-activity, and a hundred other equally horrible devices?

EDWARD BERWICK.
Pacific Grove, Calif.

"An Incentive to Brutality"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Allow me to express my appreciation of the very good editorial in the Monitor of March 15, "An Incentive to Brutality." It is a right to the point, every way, and will be appreciated by every humanitarian who sees it. Perhaps the crowning touch was the sadly true statement, not even needing the "probably" before it, that man is the most destructive animal.

The editorial goes into my collection of good, humane articles, and I am sending copies away. I hope it will help to awaken some who do not think much on such subjects.

The editorials on the scandals at Washington and on theocracy also seemed to me particularly good. And I have been meaning to write to say I like your Saturday notes on the progress in the churches. It seems to me that everything is good which is broadening to our movement and tends toward the unifying of the forward-looking people, whatever name called, struggling perhaps, but ever on the way.

23 St. Stephen Street, Boston, Mass.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their value and is not bound to accept them for the facts or opinions presented.

Long Beach, California

For a long time I have been a subscriber to the Monitor, and I have been very much interested in the editorial on the "Incentive to Brutality." It is a right to the point, every way, and will be appreciated by every humanitarian who sees it. Perhaps the crowning touch was the sadly true statement, not even needing the "probably" before it, that man is the most destructive animal.

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Sir Walter's Picture of Constantinople

IT is not surprising that the mind of Sir Walter Scott should have been attracted by the idea of a romance in which the Western chivalry of the Middle Ages came first in contact with what we might now call the "effete" East at Constantinople. Here had been preserved, during that earlier period of the Middle Ages which is further qualified as dark, much of the literature of antiquity (though nothing had been added to it), and here was still visible the magnificence and sophistication of ancient Byzantium. Social life in the East had continued after the downfall of the Roman Empire with no upheaval of existing conditions as had made chaos in Western Europe. "When we had come," recorded the French chronicler Villehardouin, who was present at the capture of Constantinople by the Crusaders in 1203, "within three leagues, to a certain Abbey, then we could plainly survey Constantinople. There the ships and the galleys came to anchor; and much did they who had never been in that quarter before, gaze upon the city. That such a city could be in the world they had never conceived, and they were never weary of staring at the walls and towers with which it was entirely encompassed, the rich palaces and lofty churches, of which there were so many that no one could have believed it, if he had not seen with his own eyes that city, the Queen of all cities. And know that there was not so bold a heart there that it did not feel some terror at the strength of Constantinople."

This was more than a century after the time of Sir Walter's romance, "Count Robert of Paris," for the capture of the city was part of the Fourth Crusade, and the romance is of the First. One may believe also that Sir Walter's fancy was engaged by the picturesque institution of the "Varangian Guard," a result in Constantinople of the Norman Conquest of England; and here the novelist may get his inspiration from the writings of Orestes Vitalis. "When, therefore, the English had lost their liberty," wrote this ancient historian, "they turned themselves with zeal to discover the means of throwing off the unaccustomed yoke. Some fled to Sueno, King of the Danes, to excite him to the recovery of the inheritance of his grandfather, Canute. Not a few fled into exile in other regions, either from the mere desire of escaping from under the Norman rule, or in the hope of acquiring wealth, and so being one day in a condition to renew the struggle at home. Some of these, in the bloom of youth, penetrated into a far distant

land, and offered themselves to the military service of the Constantinopolitan Emperor." Why they were called Varangians or Varangians is unknown, but the name seems to have meant wanderer or exile. And in Sir Walter's novel, Hereward the Varangian is a more likable person than Count Robert of Paris.

One does not immediately think of "Count Robert of Paris" in association with Scott. It is not a consecutively interesting novel; its personages exercise little or no personal attraction to the sympathetic understanding of the reader. The story in manuscript disappointed the publisher, who found the earlier chapters "decidedly inferior to anything that had ever before come from that pen," and was inclined to explain them by thinking that no writer could have had an interesting old Byzantine Greek civilization. It is not impossible that he would have felt differently if the manuscript had been written when the author's fame was at its height, but there is certainly no reason for regarding the book as equal in merit to many of its predecessors. Yet when all this is said and admitted, it remains true that "Count Robert of Paris" is still worth reading, and that Sir Walter's picture of the Court, and people of Constantinople in the early eleventh century, with its contrast between these Byzantine Greeks and their crusading visitors from the West, gives fair return in interest for a winter evening spent in contemplating it. The reader may perhaps smile at moments which Sir Walter did not mean smilingly, for the haughty pride of Count Robert sometimes expresses itself in speech and behavior that now seems rather comically concealed.

"Good fellow," said the French Count, speaking to the Varangian, "you do the Franks wrong, and ascribe to the Varangians, although not unnaturally, an undue degree of importance, when you suppose that a race which has ceased to exist as an independent nation for more than a generation, can be either an object of interest, or resentment to such as we are."

Nor will the reader always be thrilled as thrillingly as Sir Walter intended. The dungeon in which Count Robert awakens after going to bed in a palatial guest chamber (for he was too bold and haughty to suspect that his Greek host would play such a trick on him) is a bad enough dungeon, with a wild lion in it for good measure, and a half-wild and gigantic ape to come down through the ceiling and see how Count Robert had passed the night; but these fearsome inventions somehow fail to convince. They interest, but they cause no appreciative shiver. The Count will get out of that dungeon and confound his enemies, as presently he does with help of the brave Varangian.

It seems, indeed, in this idle reading of a disregarded novel, that Sir Walter was more successful with that very aspect of his tale that his publisher thought unpromising. Perhaps nowadays one finds more interest in eleventh century Constantinople: the archaeologists may be somewhat responsible. The period, moreover, has a recorder, in that the Princess Anna Comnena, daughter of the Emperor Alexius, wrote a history which no doubt provided Sir Walter with much material. His novel, indeed, presents the fair historian actually at her task, though history indicates that she wrote it many years later. The completed work gave her the distinction of being the first woman to write a history; and as we turn these pages, we come also upon the heroic figure of a woman in armor—Count Robert's wife, who donned harness and went to the Crusade with him, not merely a woman in armor but one who had practiced arms from girlhood and could hold her own in the lists against knights of more than ordinary prowess. Here, too, Sir Walter was not drawing altogether upon imagination, but recording the fact that women did in some cases don armor and go crusading. But what most interests is the attitude of East and West, thus brought in contact. The Crusaders scorned the Greeks as effeminate; the Greeks scorned the Crusaders as barbarians; and neither party dared express this attitude openly. "Count Robert of Paris" is in substance a study of Greek diplomacy shrewdly handling the overbearing force of European knights and soldiery that circumstances had brought to Constantinople on its way to Palestine. And to background this contrast there is always Sir Walter's genius for stage setting and accessories.

In the Chestnut Woods

THE little charcoal fire glowed in the narrow dark street at the foot of the towers, which rose high on either hand toward a dark sky from which the stars glittered sharply through the frosty air; it glowed red and orange as the chestnut man fanned it, and rattled his chestnuts in the perforated iron pan above; and, glad to turn the corner which offered a little shelter from the wind sweeping down from the snowy mountains, I stopped to buy a handful of chestnuts and eat them there, beside the fire.

As I munched my chestnuts I talked with the vendor, the "buzurro" as the people call him; and he told me of his home high up among the chestnut forests of the Apennines, from which he comes down in late autumn to the city with his sacks of chestnuts, to sell roast and boiled chestnuts, and "polenda" and fritters made of chestnut flour, to the townspeople all the winter through. And as he talked I could see, no less clearly than he must have been seeing himself, the little old brown stone house set close under the scarp of the hill, looking down over wooded valleys to the immense breadth of sunny distant plain where the great cities lay. And with the mountains rising up and up behind and around, and where only a white road, lying in immense loops around

twisted trunks, and the golden-green roof through which the sun filtered so gently! How quiet and undisturbed they were as we picked under the trees. There was no one in sight, but here and there were traces of men's industry in the round black patches which marked the sites of the charcoal burners' fires. For it is up in such forests as these that all the charcoal which supplies the cooking stoves and braziers of Italy is produced, and charcoal burning is one of the principal industries of the mountain folk. Here they gather their wood, build it in piles in the traditional manner handed down from father to son, fire it, and watch by it day and night until the process is complete; after which the charcoal is carried down to the nearest town or railroad in sacks loaded on the backs of mules or horses. The chestnuts, too, when the autumn advances and the green woods have turned to gold, must be gathered, since these form the people's principal food during the winter months, as well as their main source of revenue. So then it is that, when the woods are bare and the snow lies deep and there is no work in the mountains, the men come down with their sacks of chestnuts to the cities and set up their little stalls and ovens and sell at the street corners to the passers-by.

Mississippi Mist

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Gleaming in the valley the white night mist
Lies in pools of silver, by moon fire kissed,
Covering the lowland, creeping over ponds,
Hiding shrubs and grasses and dark fern fronds.
Moving from the marshes as the night goes by,
Climbing up the hills till it finds the sky.
The mist is disguising every hill and tree,
Now the world is shrouded, shut away from me.
It is early morning and the mists still cling,
I am out on the road, I am walking in a ring.
The mist-cloud opening round me lets me see
My familiar pine trees standing here with me.
I see them but a moment, for as I pass,
They are hidden from me in the loose, white mass.
I listen in the stillness to the soft plop-plop
Of mist from the pine trees, falling drop by drop.
Now the sun comes slowly up the silver sky,
A smouldering fire, a great dull eye.
Brighter still and brighter, the sun comes on,
And the mist quick-dissolving suddenly is gone.
May Frank.

Song of the Spring Wind

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Sweet beyond all lone enduring
Is the song the Spring Wind's singing.
Come with me and help me listen—
Help me bear its haunting sweetness.
Come with ear attuned to music
Lilting through the open spaces,
Gently drawing through the lyre
Of the deeply scented pine trees
Melodies of softer timbre
Than a fairy lute will whisper

Have you heard the song the wind sings
O'er the hills and snowy valleys
In the latest days of winter
In the earliest days of springtime
Of the ice-fields lightly tinkling
As they melt and faintly crackle
Of the branches of the birch trees
Reddening in the bold March sunshine

Of the graceful wands of willows

Bearing tiny silver pussies?

Vacillating is the Spring Wind,
Warm in sunshine, cold in shadow.
But it brings the hope of ages
Ever new and deeply thrilling
For it tells, ere many changes
Of the night queen—moon of silver—
There will be luxuriant foliage;
Colours stolen from the rainbow
Will be blooming in the meadows,
And when summer's happy sunshine
Falls on varicoloured meadows
Perfumes from the radiant blossoms
Wild-rose sweet and spiced with clover
On the soft air will be wafted.

This—the song the Spring Wind's singing
Prophecy of hope and beauty,
Melody of haunting sweetness—
Lovely past all lone enduring.
Erica Selfridge



Old Chestnut Wood in Tuscany

Persönliche Freiheit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

FÜR die Pilgerer und andere Leute, die im siebzehnten Jahrhundert Europa verliessen, um die Freiheit zu einer vom Gewissen geforderten Gottesverehrung zu erlangen, bedeutete persönliche Freiheit ein gerechtes, weder durch den Staat noch durch die überlieferte Religion gehindertes Freisein. Sie betrachteten es als ihr Vorrecht, in religiösen und weltlichen Angelegenheiten dem inneren Gewissen zu folgen und den gemeinsamen angestammten und hochgehaltenen Idealen gemäss recht zu denken und zu handeln.

Aus der festen Überzeugung heraus, dass diese Bahnbrecher des Denkens in der Anstellungszeit der amerikanischen Geschichte hatten und bereiteten, entwickelte sich die Freiheit, die sich ausbreitete, bis die ausländische politische Herrschaft ganz zurückgewiesen wurde. Das Ergebnis war, dass in der Neuen Welt eine richtige Auffassung von persönlicher Freiheit in einer einheitlichen Form der Bundes-, der Staats- und der Gemeinderregierung zum Ausdruck kam, die dem allgemeinen Wohl diente. Freiheit wirkt also in der grossen amerikanischen Demokratie und in allen nach ihrem Vorbild regierten Kulturstaaten zum Schutz und zur Wohlfahrt aller aus, da sich die Regierten entweder selbst oder durch ihre Vertreter unmittelbar an der Regierung beteiligen und Gesetze geben und durchführen, um das Volk im Genuss seiner natürlichen oder Gott-verliehenen Rechte zu schützen.

Nun hält die Christliche Wissenschaft in der Welt ihren Einzug und lehrt die Menschheit die höchste Auffassung von Freiheit für alle. Sie zeigt den Unterschied zwischen Zügellosigkeit, die irrtümlicherweise Freiheit genannt wird, von den materiellen Sinnen ausgeht und von ihnen unterstutzt wird, und dem Freisein, das Gott dem Menschen verliehen hat. Die Offenbarung dieser wahren Freiheit ist weit davon entfernt, der persönlichen Rechtsauffassung eines Sterblichen zuzugestehen; daher stösst die Aufrechterhaltung der wahren Freiheit auf menschlichen Widerstand, Streit und Kampf. Wenn aber die Christliche Wissenschaft und ihre wahre Auffassung von Freiheit, die göttlichen Ursprungs ist und sich auf das Wort Gottes gründet, verstanden werden, muss der irrtümliche Freiheitsbegriff, die zügellose Freiheit unrecht zu tun, aus dem menschlichen Bewusstsein weichen. Der irrtümliche Freiheitsbegriff muss zu Grunde gehen, weil er in Gott, dem göttlichen Gemüt, dem alleinigen Schöpfer, keine Stütze hat. Mrs. Eddy schreibt in „Miscellaneous Writings“ (S. 101): „Die Christliche Wissenschaft und die Sinne führen Krieg gegen einander. Es ist ein unwalzendes Rügen. Wir hat-

ten schon zwei dieser Art in unserem Lande; sie begannen und endeten im Kampf für die wahre Idee, für menschliche Freiheit und Rechte. Nun kommt das dritte Ringen: um die Freiheit der Gesundheit und der Heiligkeit und um das Erlangen des Himmels.“

Es ist gewiss ein Grund zu grosser Freude, dass die Christliche Wissenschaft nun überall die wahre Auffassung von Freiheit entfaltet und sie so begehrenswert macht, dass viele, die früher von ihrer falschen Auffassung persönlicher Freiheit geknechtet waren, gern ihre Meinungen über Freiheit aufgeben und in Rechtschaffenheit die wahre Freiheit annehmen. Paulus nannte sie die „herrliche Freiheit der Kinder Gottes“. Ja, herrlich, freudbringend und wunderbar ist in der Tat diese Gott-verliehene Freiheit! Wenn sie einmal verstanden ist, wird man einsehen, dass keine geringere Auffassung es wert ist, dass man noch an ihr festhält.

Durch die Christliche Wissenschaft muss es eingesetzt werden, dass kein Gesetz—kein göttliches, kein sittliches, kein staatliches—ein Recht verleiht, unrecht zu tun; denn das Böse hat überhaupt keine Rechte. Auch hat niemand die Freiheit, persönlich oder sonstwie etwas zu tun, das für seine Familie oder seinen Nächsten ein böses Ergebnis bewirkt. Wenn die Handlung eines Bürgers von der falschen Auffassung von persönlicher Freiheit ausgeht und für andere Schaden zur Folge hat, so kann diese Handlung mit einem Freiheitsgesetz nicht übereinstimmen. Denn wenn infolge einer Handlung andere das Joch der Knechtschaft tragen, so muss diese Handlung als eine solche angesehen werden, die mit Freiheit nichts zu tun hat; denn Freiheit hat die Menschheit nie geknechtet, auch kann sie es in der Tat nicht tun.

Wer sich täuschen lässt und glaubt, man könne zum Schaden anderer seine selbstsüchtigen Begierden befriedigen, lässt sich von einem falschen Gesetz missleiten, das Mrs. Eddy der Welt aufgedeckt hat. In „Miscellaneous Writings“ (S. 257) schreibt sie: „Diese sogenannte Macht, dieses sogenannte Gesetz, das in der Natur als Kraft, Hinderung oder Ungebundenheit wirkt, ist grausam und erbarmungslos. Es strafft die Unschuldigen und belohnt unsere besten Taten mit Entbehrung und Leiden.“ Unter diesem Scheinergesetz erheben also die Sterblichen in gesetzloser Freiheit das Böse und finden, dass es sie in die Knechtschaft des Leidens und Unglücks führt.

Wieviel besser ist es also, die ewige Tatsache zu erkennen, dass Freiheit nur in Gott, im Guten, und nicht im Bösen ist. Mrs. Eddy schreibt im letzten Abschnitt der oben erwähnten Abhandlung (S. 259): „Als der göttliche Ge-

Personal Liberty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO THE Pilgrim Fathers and others who left Europe in the seventeenth century for freedom to worship as conscience dictated, personal liberty meant righteous freedom unhampered by state or traditional religion. It was their privilege to think and to do rightly in religious and secular affairs, according to the inner light of conscience, and in accordance with ideals accepted and practiced in unity.

Out of the firm convictions which these pioneers of thought entertained and lived in the Colonial days of American history, liberty grew and expanded until foreign political authority was entirely rejected. As a result, a more correct sense of personal liberty was expressed in the New World in a uniform system of federal, state, and community government, operating for the common good. Liberty, therefore, in the great American democracy and in all civil governments modeled thereon, functions for protection and happiness to all through the direct actions of the governed, or through their representatives, who make or administer laws to protect the people in the enjoyment of their natural or God-given rights.

Christian Science now comes to the world to teach mankind the highest sense of liberty for all, showing the difference between license—mis-called liberty—evolved from and supported by the material senses, and the freedom conferred on man by God. The revelation of this true freedom is far from being acceptable to a mortal's personal sense of his rights; hence, the establishment of true liberty is met with human resistance, strife, and conflict. But, as Christian Science and its idea of liberty, being of divine origin and founded on the Word of God, are understood, the erroneous sense of freedom or license to do evil, must pass out of human consciousness. Having no foundation in God, divine Mind, the sole creator, it must perish. Mrs. Eddy writes in „Miscellaneous Writings“ (p. 101): „Christian Science and the senses are at war. It is a revolutionary struggle. We already have had two in this nation; and they began and ended in a contest for the true idea, for human liberty and rights. Now cometh a third struggle; for the freedom of health, holiness, and the attainment of heaven.“

It is indeed occasion for rejoicing

that Christian Science is now unfolding the true idea of liberty everywhere, and making it so attractive that many, formerly held in bondage to the false sense of personal liberty, are glad to desert their opinions of freedom and to accept the true freedom, in righteousness. Paul called it „the glorious liberty of the children of God.“ Glorious, joyous, and wondrous, indeed, is this God-given liberty! Once understood, no lesser sense is worth entertaining.

Through Christian Science it must be seen that no law—divine, moral, or civil—confers any right to do wrong; for evil has no rights whatever. Nor has anyone liberty to do anything, personal or otherwise, which works an evil result to his family or his neighbor. When the action of a citizen, chosen under the mistaken theory of personal liberty, works ill to others, such action cannot come under any law of liberty. For when an action puts the yoke of bondage on others, that action must be seen as having no relation to liberty; for liberty never has enslaved mankind, neither indeed can it do so.

Those who are deceived into believing that one can exercise his selfish appetites to the injury of others are misled by a false law which Mrs. Eddy has uncovered to the world. In „Miscellaneous Writings“ (p. 257) she writes: „This so-called force, or law, at work in nature as a power, prohibition, or license, is cruel and merciless. It punishes the innocent, and repays our best deeds with sacrifice and suffering.“ It is, therefore, under this counterfeit law that mortals choose evil, through license, and find that it leads them into bondage to disease and unhappiness.

How much better it is, then, to recognize the eternal fact that liberty exists in God, in good only, and not in evil! Mrs. Eddy writes in the concluding paragraph of the theme referred to above (p. 259): „When the Lawgiver was the only law of creation, freedom reigned, and was the heritage of man; but this freedom was the moral power of good, not of evil: it was divine Science, in which God is supreme, and the only law of being.“ This law, therefore, must be „the perfect law of liberty“ which James declares blesses every man who looks into and continues in it.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1924

EDITORIALS

If it be the true part of newspapers in social life to encourage and stimulate youth, and to guide human footsteps along a better path than too commonly attracts the mind of mortals, then there was given to the press of the country a great opportunity to perform its worthiest function when Dr. Eliot, on the occasion of the celebration of his ninetieth birthday,

Wise Age Speaks to Youth

spoke of the lessons which a long life had brought to him. The address of the venerable President Emeritus of Harvard University, with its characteristic simplicity of diction and elevation of thought, affords a code of life, a program for human endeavor, which might well be memorized by young people standing at the beginning of their human activities. And to the elders among us who have in their day wrestled with life's problems, sometimes conquering and oftentimes falling, what Dr. Eliot said rings out in the clear tones of familiar and recognized truth.

What could be wiser than his plea against the persistent search for inordinate self-knowledge? "Avoid," he said, "dwelling on your own state of mind. . . . The less you think of yourselves in this world, the better, and the sooner you get the passion for serving others at home and abroad, at home particularly, the better." A wise adjuration, this, against the morbid frame of mind which introspection so often produces. A stimulating and a worthy call, too, for service to others. Just in proportion as one studies the needs of others and diverts his mind from consideration of self, so will he fill a helpful and worthy place in society.

President Eliot has no sympathy with those who feel that public service, or politics if you will, for essentially the two phrases are synonymous, is vulgarizing, degrading, unworthy of the highest effort. Instead he appealed to the young men who listened to him to give themselves to public service rather than the pursuit of private pelf. He said:

Serve the country, serve her in peace as well as in war, serve her by sacrificing money, for example, high professional earnings, in order to take public office, elective or appointive office. Serve her by your personal exertion in the towns, the cities and communities where you settle for your life. Look for the means, the chance, the opportunity, to serve democratic government. It is in democracy that the hope of the world lies. Commit to memory Pasteur's definition of democracy when he said: "Democracy is that government or state of government which leaves every citizen to do his best for the public welfare." Follow that. Wherever you live take every chance that comes to you, and make chances, if they do not come, for serving the public welfare.

Men of Harvard in the past have given noble examples of precisely this service. Back in 1869, when the now President Emeritus delivered his inaugural address on the occasion of becoming president, he pointed to the spot in the Harvard Yard "whereon to commemorate the manliness which there was nurtured shall soon rise a noble monument which for generations shall give convincing answer to such shallow doubts, for over its gates will be written, 'In memory of the sons of Harvard who died for their country.'" The doubts to which he then referred were the questions, "Whether culture were not selfish, whether men of refined tastes and manners could really love liberty, and be ready to endure hardships for her sake?" Not alone the monument to Harvard's dead in America's own Civil War, but the long roster of names engraved of those who met their fate in the late World War serve to set those doubts at rest, and we know that when more than half a century ago the young President spoke as he did, and when yesterday the venerable President Emeritus harked back to those ancient utterances, he spoke not merely for the willingness of Harvard men to make the supreme sacrifice for their country, but in defense of the patriotism and devotion and self-obliviation of men of culture and refinement, whatever might be their Alma Mater.

What better guidance for the material affairs of life could be given to youth than these words:

One other thing I want to say to you, young men. Use the opportunity of selecting studies which you have at Harvard to find out while you are here in what work, in what profession, you can find joy in your work all your life. That is the thing that every young man ought to seek to find out: "In what calling, in what profession, in what occupation am I going to find the work which will give me joy all my days?" I have learned by observation of my own life—and I have indulged very little in such observations—but I observed some time ago that a large part of the happiness of life for me (putting aside, of course, domestic joys, the joys that come with marriage, and children, apart from those joys)—that the chief satisfaction of my life, and it has been a very durable one, has come out of the joy in work. See to it, therefore, that you learn in what occupation or profession you will find long and continuous joy in work.

Perhaps it is not given to all to be able to find joy in their work, and yet how wise the counsel that urges youth, while choice is yet free, to select that work in which joy shall be found, rather than that which seems to promise most in the way of material returns. Youth and freedom are or should be synonymous terms. When the freedom of youth continues is the time to determine in what form of human endeavor the best results may lie for contentment and happiness and service throughout life. Yet, as President Eliot points out, a man cannot foresee with exactitude what future years may bring upon him, and he urges that the choice, once made, should not be irrevocable, but that without fear the change of occupation should be effected at any time if the reason seems good. "If you find that on the whole you do not like the profession on which you have ventured, do not stay in it," he says. "Do not persevere in it but find another occupation. . . . If you find the mode of life on which you have entered is not satisfactory, search for another and persevere until you have found the right place for yourself."

In brief, do not permit, through cowardice and fear, your mind to be ankylosed, your whole being to become cramped and forced into a mold which can

only dwarf and deform your natural qualities. Seek out that employment which at once gives you daily joy in accomplishment and in which you serve others while serving yourself. In urging upon an audience, vastly wider than that gathered in Sanders Theater or in the Harvard Yard yesterday, so simple and yet so helpful a code of ethics, a program of human endeavor, President Eliot has worthily rounded out a long life of service to others and of joy to himself.

HARDLY a day passes but that some new treaty, new convention, new accord, or new "understanding" between two or more European nations is announced. Some of these are of a commercial, others of a purely political, nature. Wherein do these new agreements differ from those which existed before the World War and which prepared for the rapid spread of the conflict, if they did not cause it?

To this question Dr. Eduard Benès, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, and the maker of perhaps more of these new treaties than any other contemporary European statesman, replied in a recent interview with Svenn Poulsen, representing the Berlingske Tidende of Copenhagen. Not only is Dr. Benès the founder of the Little Entente and one of the framers of the Versailles Treaty, but he has signed trade agreements with Italy, Russia, and a number of minor states, such as Denmark, to say nothing of the formal alliance with France, which caused so much discussion at the beginning of the year. This summer he will be one of the speakers at the Williams-town Political Institute.

In the first place, the new treaties are not secret. Dr. Benès said. To be valid they have to be registered with the League of Nations within two years of ratification. Secondly, the new treaties are not so general as the old. They have been framed, in most instances, for specific purposes and are valid only for those purposes, whereas, Dr. Benès added, the old treaties came into play under whatever contingency. If one partner got into trouble, no matter how, the ally was bound to come to his aid, even if not directly interested. Thus the old treaties increased the likelihood of a conflict spreading, while the new ones tend to localize it and to minimize the risk of its breaking out.

From the memoirs of Field Marshal Conrad von Hotzendorf, it is now established that Austria dared attack Serbia because it had the backing of its treaty with Germany. When Russia moved, France was automatically involved. Military "conversations" bound England, in effect. "At very critical moments," Dr. Benès pointed out as a contrast, "the Little Entente has been a strong guardian for peace in central Europe. It has contributed toward smoothing out numerous conflicts, both inside and outside its membership. No one with respect for truth will deny this fact."

United for the principal purpose of enforcing the peace treaties as regards Hungary, the members of the Little Entente have quite different interests as regards nearly every other continental state. The central European Slavs have not the same conception of Russia as has Rumania, or conversely of Poland. With its large German minority population, Czechoslovakia feels more insecure from the side of Germany than either Rumania or Yugoslavia. Hence its treaty with France, which neither Rumania nor Yugoslavia seems willing to duplicate. Among the Baltic states a similar situation prevails, though they have not so far been able to conclude any common defensive treaty in respect to Russia.

If these new treaties culminate in a restoration of the "balance of power" system, there is danger of another conflict, but if they bind the different states together by so many crossing ties that all of Europe finally becomes aware of its essential unity, they may pave the way for a United States of Europe in which so many forward-looking men see the only solution. If ultimately every state concludes a commercial, a compulsory arbitration, a benevolent neutrality, and a "bon voisinage" treaty with every other European state, the step to a European constitutional system will not be long. To this end Dr. Benès is working, whether consciously or not. Between France and Russia he is a point of contact, and before the Senate at Prague he said recently that a Franco-German agreement is much nearer than most people imagine.

AFTER the Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill is today the most-talked-of politician in England, despite his defeat on Wednesday. This concentration on a brilliant, accomplished, erratic man is something more than a tribute to his personality. It has to do with the situation of the Conservative Party, which made an almost compulsory re-election of

Mr. Winston Churchill's Defeat

Mr. Stanley Baldwin as its leader, for the reason, among others, that none of the rivals of that amiable, but not highly endowed, man could keep it together. But something more than survival is wanted. The sudden emergence of the Labor Party, its success, and the interesting and resourceful character of its chief, have shaken both the elder parties. The Liberal Party is the most affected, but it is clear from the Burnley election—in which Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Home Secretary, was able, in spite of an indiscretion on the Treaty of Versailles, to increase the Labor vote from 16,848 to 24,571—that votes are being drawn to Labor from the Conservatives as well.

In these circumstances Mr. Baldwin's easy nature, and almost benevolent attitude to Labor, hardly suffice. Positive, energetic leadership of the party is wanted, and the party organizers were beginning to turn to Mr. Churchill. He, on his side, is ready enough. His connection with Liberalism was never entirely congenial, and it has virtually come to an end. His imaginative, highly pictorial mind figures the future of English Conservatism in terms of a life-and-death struggle with Bolshevism. Mr. Churchill has had so much to do with Bolshevism in its native land that he is apt to transfer his vision to

The New Treaties and the Old

his own country, where it has never existed, or at least has only existed in such microscopic forms as to escape the average eye.

The vacancy in the Abbey Division of Westminster, one of the most famous as well as one of the richest constituencies in England, seemed to give Mr. Churchill his opportunity. John Stuart Mill once sat for this district, and John Morley was an unsuccessful suitor for its favor. It is overwhelmingly Conservative, and Mr. Churchill declared that if elected he would co-operate with the Conservative Party in an anti-Socialist policy. But the electors decreed otherwise by a narrow plurality. Westminster has lost its old tradition of greatness, and of late has had a sequence of obscure vestrymen to represent it in Parliament. But the meaning of Mr. Churchill's gesture is none the less significant. He is a candidate for the future leadership of the Conservative Party, and if he perseveres it is possible, despite the defeat, that with his energy, eloquence, industry, and dominance of character, he will succeed. If with these qualities were combined the gift of political wisdom, Conservatism might, under the spell of his intellectual attractions, recover something of its old ascendancy. But if Mr. Gladstone were alive, he might be tempted to say of this remarkable man, as he said of Lord Rosebery, "I ask myself, has he common sense?"

Now comes the announcement, paradoxical at least, that Rum Row, as the line of rumrunning ships off the

Who Shall Be King of the Bootleggers?

Long Island and Jersey coast is called, is to undergo a "moral regeneration." Alarm has come upon the captains and crews of these craft because of the disrespect with which the public has learned to regard the merchandise which they are offering for sale. They admit that something must be done, and at once, "to save the business from disrepute." What they propose is to name some person king or dictator of the traffic, whose duty it shall be to protect "honest" bootleggers from their dishonest and avaricious competitors.

That there is need of this regulation in the bootlegging business is asserted by those admittedly engaged in it. It is stated upon their authority that the present tendency in the trade is to supply to confiding customers, not liquors which have been imported from European countries or Canada, but noxious poisons disguised and flavored in imitation of products once commonly dealt in. A person described as the commodore of the rum fleet and leader of the so-called "moral forces" on Rum Row, is quoted as asserting that 94 per cent of the liquor obtainable today contains deadly poison. He says it is possible, as he has seen it done, to purchase a quart of whisky on a doctor's prescription and from this, by the addition of eleven quarts of water and alcohol, to make twelve quarts of artificial whisky. This produces what he picturesquely describes as "block and fall" whisky. And this commodity, he says, "is not so much of a joke to people lately. You see someone walk in, buy a drink, walk a block, and fall." And then he proposes the remedy. "What we need," he says, "is some guy like this Bill Hays, that runs the movies, to take hold of our business and kick out these unprincipled scamps that makes their own."

So there we have, upon the authority of one who should know whereof he speaks, the actual conditions existing in the bootlegging industry. Not satisfied with the enormous profits which are known to have been made from the illegal smuggling of so-called reputable brands of liquors, the criminals engaged in this nefarious business have resorted to the most reprehensible practices. If 94 per cent of the stuff offered for sale is rank poison, who will be able to discriminate between the worst and the less deadly products of the distilleries?

But who is the "guy" that will undertake this great "reform" movement? In the selection of this overlord the public, of course, can hope to have no voice. He must be chosen, logically, from among the ranks of the bootlegging gentry, and must be able to qualify as an honest person. The quest may be a difficult one. Kipling once wrote a tale in which is described the fate of one "who would be king." It should be read and pondered by the individual who may be called and feel tempted to become king of the bootleggers.

Editorial Notes

ONE way to help solve the problem involved in the proposed commercialized slaughter of crows in the United States is for each state Legislature to pass a summary law prohibiting any private individual or corporation from paying a prize or bounty for the destruction of supposedly undesirable wild life. State, county, and local authorities have it within their power to offer inducements for ridding the country of certain forms of animal life which are believed to be harmful; but the option of holding forth bounties should not be delegated to unauthorized persons, especially when those persons represent a company of powder manufacturers. The precedent is a dangerous one, and, unless the rightful authorities act at once to prevent this "contest," no form of wild life in the woods and fields of America may reasonably be considered safe from extinction.

A SOMEWHAT unusual object is sought in the Malvern Hills Bill, which would invest the Hills Conservancy Board with greater authority to protect the Malvern Hills, between the counties of Worcestershire and Herefordshire, England, from further quarrying. Vigorous protests have been made against the quarrying activities for several years, because of the feeling that the interests of Malvern, as a holiday and residential center, are thereby being imperiled, but thus far these protests have not accomplished their purpose. It is the old story of the conflict between beauty and utility, and it almost looks in this instance as if beauty might triumph.

The Man at Britain's Helm

BRITAIN has had two months of it—and the Union Jack still flies at Westminster. The sackcloth and ashes with which many of America's antiprogressive newspapers welcomed the present British régime appear incongruous now that that régime has been seen at work. To the chagrin of these prophets of gloom, Labor carried no bombs—and wore few red neckties—when it advanced to the front benches of the House of Commons. "Jamie" Brown has moved into Holyrood Castle without serious consequences. London society appears fairly serene, with miners and trainmen at functions of state. And at 10 Downing Street, British Labor, in power, has made plain, in two months, that a government is not necessarily dangerous because it is new; that dissatisfaction does not, necessarily, involve destruction; that revolution is not the corollary of change.

From the past two months of progress, in fact, the impression has gone forth that Great Britain and, perhaps, Europe, has turned the corner from its postwar distresses toward a new epoch. Ramsay MacDonald's Government survives by sufferance. Tomorrow, or in another week, or six months hence, the Liberals, fretting to have another fling at office, may join with the Conservatives, and the Labor Ministry will be ousted. But, however soon that ousting comes, Ramsay MacDonald and the British Labor Party—more particularly MacDonald than his party—have helped the country toward a new epoch in politics.

To understand MacDonald is to know that this was inevitable—once he became Prime Minister. A picture of him by Iconoclast in "J. Ramsay MacDonald—The Man of Tomorrow" (New York: Thomas Seltzer) is totally unrelieved by the fluctuations of personal conviction that lighten the biographies of characters less sound. It has been a long road—and a tortuous one—from Morayshire to Downing Street. But MacDonald has not changed in traveling it. That, perhaps, is the most striking of the features in this picture which Iconoclast gives of him.

Years ago, "when, like Dick Whittington, and with hardly more luggage and no cat, he came up to London," MacDonald plotted a course for himself. He has held to that course steadfastly. If adjustments were necessary to bring him to power it was the public and not MacDonald that did the adjusting. "I believe in peace, rightly or wrongly; and I will not haul down my flag." That is MacDonald on peace—and it is MacDonald on every one of the planks of which his life platform is built.

But Iconoclast's picture of the British Prime Minister adds to this steadfastness, patience. It is this quality that has lifted MacDonald above the revolutionists of his party and given him to see a new heaven and a new earth, brought to pass, not with the excesses of revolution, but by a slow process of education. He has learned, from biology, the law of growth. He is willing and confident to wait. "He will not try to jump stages," writes Iconoclast, "or to hurry people on the impulse of their emotions faster than their judgment can follow. . . . Neither life as a whole nor the struggle to achieve Socialism can be imagined as presenting itself to his imagination in five acts, of which the given moment represents the hour of crisis, the fifth act."

It is this patience to wait, this willingness to use the tools at hand to help toward the construction of new machinery that makes of MacDonald both a conservative and a prophet. His ideal of the Socialist state is not less clear because he is unwilling to smash the present one, rather than aid what he believes to be its evolution toward Socialism. Evolution, however, does not lend itself to mass appeal as a method of achievement. MacDonald has suffered because he has refused to adopt the more picturesque language and methods of the extremists. He split with the Third, the Communist, International on this point. He has had difficulty in his own party because he "hobnobbed" with "the enemy" instead of preaching their destruction.

"MacDonald," says Iconoclast, "risked much by dining at Buckingham Palace; more by dining there and elsewhere in the ordinary garb of a gentleman; most, and that daily, by the quietness of his language and the fact that it is not adorned by 'class-conscious' expletives."

It was out of "the black years" of the war, when MacDonald, to hold to the course he had plotted, suffered the oblivion of unprecedented unpopularity, that a popularity grew for him and brought him to the forefront of British affairs. Strangely enough, ex-service men, deluded with the myth of a great crusade, suddenly began to recognize in MacDonald a man who, unwaveringly, had stood and continued to stand for the things for which they had been asked to fight. "This began early, as the men in the trenches found in his speeches and writings, not in any official pronouncements, a comprehension and expression of the ideals for which they believed they were enduring the horrors of modern trench warfare. . . . A great free speech demonstration was arranged on Plumstead Common on 31st August (1918). . . . Scottish soldiers arriving at Victoria on leave on the morning of the 31st heard that he was to speak and that there might be trouble. At once they formed themselves into a bodyguard and went down to Plumstead Common to defend their hero against any who tried to do him harm." These men gave MacDonald a hearing and he improved the opportunity to be heard.

Ramsay MacDonald is actually giving idealism a chance in Europe. "He knows what he is doing," declares Iconoclast. "He wants other people to know what they are doing."

But if Ramsay MacDonald, today, is too distinctly a Man of Tomorrow to long remain in office, British historians may, none the less, recognize in his Government the beginning of a new epoch. And, in that case, Mr. MacDonald certainly will be its herald and his expressed ideals its book of prophecy. The following declaration was made in the course of a recent speech in the House of Commons, explaining the Government's determination to abandon the project for the development of the Singapore naval base. It reveals Ramsay MacDonald standing by his colors. The Prime Minister, here, is still the young idealist who, years ago, on the road from Morayshire, plotted a course which steadfastly he has followed:

"This country has a short time—I am afraid only a very short time," he said, "on which it can count on the certainty of no war. I propose to use that time and within it to subordinate our defense preparations to the supreme needs of working for world peace. . . . our defense will be kept down to the level of a nucleus. We shall do nothing for the fighting services but what is necessary. No rust, mind you, no laziness, no stagnation of thought, but brains, energy all the time. Still our defense policy is that of nucleus, until we have tried to satisfy the great world of the need of peace. If we fail—well, we shall be back to 1907."

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